

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



WILL THERE BE  
*A Labor Shortage?*

VOL. XLI

WASHINGTON, D. C.

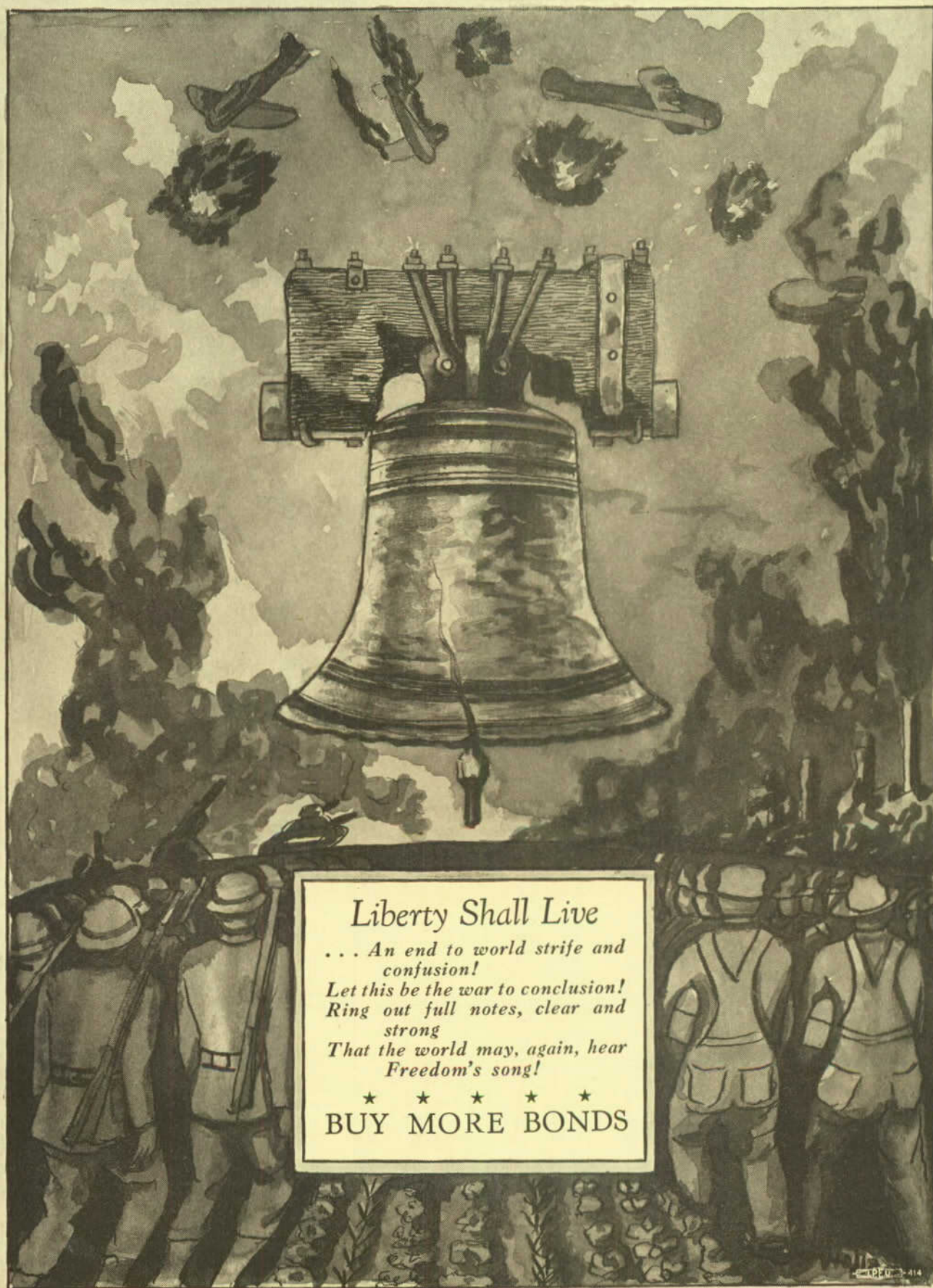
SEPTEMBER, 1942

NO. 9



RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA





### *Liberty Shall Live*

*... An end to world strife and  
confusion!  
Let this be the war to conclusion!  
Ring out full notes, clear and  
strong  
That the world may, again, hear  
Freedom's song!*

★ ★ ★ ★ ★  
**BUY MORE BONDS**



# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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## Magazine

### CHAT

The photographs on the cover and the frontispiece are supplied the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL by the Farm Security Administration. Some years ago the Farm Security Administration brought Roy Stryker of Columbia University to Washington to head their picture department. This service has been widened and it now gives a picture service to many other government departments.

Roy Stryker has many important photographers of the United States on his staff. They have combed this country for typical pictures in out-of-the-way places, and photographed thousands of Americans down-under—farmers, sharecroppers, industrial workers, laborers, family life, factory life, farm life—so that their archives have become a picture gallery of America.

These photographs combine stark reality with artistic presentation. They have come a long way in telling the story of democracy through photography. They can do much to make Americans proud of the kind of life they live and the kind of people it has produced. To walk through the offices of the Farm Security Administration, photograph section, is to see America as it is, but to see it with pride and satisfaction.






—Courtesy F. S. A.

Here in Narrow Frame Is a Picture of the Industry of Yesterday, Before Machine Production Arrived.





# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

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NO. 9

## *How We'll Win*

Two boxers enter the ring. Well matched, even in height and weight. Their age is the same. They come even from the same neighborhood and the same stable. They start sparring. They tangle. They slug. Early it is apparent that these evenly-matched boys are unequal in one thing—stamina. One can take it; one can not. "I like the boy in green tights. He has the fighting heart."

Whether that fourth dimension of boxing ability is called "fighting heart," stamina, guts, the ability to take it—everyone recognizes an "indefinable quality" in pugilists—the ability to take punishment—a natural gift to come from behind and win.

Not only in winning boxers but in winning racehorses, in all sports animals, this same indispensable quality is discernible. In fact, without it, contestants have no place in the sports world. Let no boy start a ring career without the fighting heart. Let no colt look toward the Derby, if he can not come from behind to win.

It is no fanciful analogy as between boxers and fighting nations. Nations, like pugilists, have the fighting heart, or they don't. Nations have stamina, or they buckle under adversity. Italy's lack of stamina for war has become a vaudevillian's joke. China's superb fighting zest has excited admiration of all peoples. Russia's stubborn refusal to bow its head before a conqueror is well known. France's whimpering capitulation to the vandal brought disillusionment to millions. Nations win by stamina—like boxers. They must face adversity, and against odds, repel and conquer, or perish.

Hitler, of course, has acted upon the assumption that the United States is without the fighting heart. Indeed Hitler has taken the position that democracy spells decadence, and arguing from this premise, Hitler declares that since the United States is a great democracy, it is decadent and incapable of defending its own interests. It is true, perhaps, that all democracies have weaknesses which can be easily exploited by an outside enemy. Hitler proved this preeminently with the fall of France. France's fall was an inside job. Hitler was even bold enough to organize the fifth column in Russia, though it failed ignominiously.

Democracies are tolerant, often complacent, good natured and slow to action, and these are not qualities

that make for a martial nation. It is true that Hitler has exploited such weaknesses and has been successful at times in this exploitation.

But Hitler has failed to read America rightly. Much of the good nature of Americans has arisen out of the kind of life they live. Placed in a land of great natural wealth, in a climate that enables men to spend energy lavishly, Americans have enjoyed a high standard of living coupled with freedom, and as a result they have enjoyed the real act of living. But Americans haven't subdued a stubborn environment for two centuries for nothing. It hasn't been all beer and skittles, Mr. Hitler. It has been a tough struggle and the pioneering American spirit is notable for its hardness as well as for its generosity, and it is this hardness coupled with good nature which will win for the United States.

Quite soon the United States may expect to see a new propaganda drive for peace emanating from Berlin. When this arrives, a great crisis will be reached in our national affairs and we will have an acid test of our stamina as a nation in making a decision to go forward rather than backward.

That decision, we are sure, will be a positive decision in favor of subduing a ruthless marauder and gangster who has brought so much suffering and bloodshed to the world. There will follow months of difficult fighting, and the United States will need all the tenacity it can muster to hang on until there is some redress of balance between the armaments of the democracies and the totalitarian countries. The United States will win by the power of will and not by planes, tanks, artillery and battleships. In truth, war is but a fulfillment of a great nation's will. Determination is more important than arms. This has been proved over and over again in our own history. Valley Forge should be remembered when it was only by a heroic elevation of the human spirit through will power that the Colonies came through at all.

It may well be that our destiny for several generations will lie in the field of arms. It may well be that North America will have to become a gigantic fortress to repel the anti-democratic forces of the world. But this we must do for ourselves and for those who are to come after, and this we will do if we are true to the spirit and tradition of our fathers.



I

**"M**ANPOWER is at least as essential as aluminum, steel, rubber, or copper. Substitutes can be found for many basic materials, but human labor is the one element for which there is no substitute, without which all the raw materials and machines in the world are useless. Unless methods are devised to conserve and effectively allocate this most precious of all the factors of production, it may be that manpower will eventually prove to be the final and unbreakable bottleneck in the race to out-produce our enemies. The way in which the manpower this nation possesses is utilized will determine the success or failure of the war effort."

Thus expatiated the periodical called "The Labor Market," published by the Social Security Board of the United States. No one can gainsay this statement, and it places labor in the right perspective in this great world crisis. This important periodical goes on to analyze the labor market and points out that in January, 1942, nearly 7,000,000 workers were engaged in activities necessary for the prosecution of the war. It goes on with a remarkable statement that by June—that is six months later—this figure had jumped five and a half million to a grand total of 12½ million men at work producing war munitions. Then forecast is made indicating that by the end of this year—December, 1942—another five million men will be added to reach the total of 17½ million. Then this periodical foresees that by December, 1943, about one-sixth of the population will be directly engaged in war work; that is, 20 million men. These men have to come from some place. They cannot be extracted out of thin air, and in many instances they have been, up to now, lifted out of productive industries outside of farm workers. Already, inroads are being made on farm workers. So great an industrial country as the United States cannot lift 20 million men and allocate them to war work without feeling it in other branches of activity.

#### WASTE DECRIED

This periodical goes on to say, "Our production goals require a tremendous expansion of the war-industry labor force at a time when shortages of skilled manpower have already given rise to wasteful and disruptive labor recruitment practices."

Perhaps this rather cryptic statement refers to the eagerness and zeal with which the Selective Service has taken man, many of them of fine skill, and put them in the armed forces. This was naturally to be expected under the stress of the hour when it was absolutely necessary to build a great army for the protection of our resources and lives. But the phrase, "shortage of skilled manpower," raises the question, will the United States actually run into bottlenecks of labor as serious and as difficult as the bottlenecks of production in the early stages of our defense effort? "Labor Market" places the

## Will There Be

# a LABOR SHORTAGE?

### A bearish report on the present and probable future status of manpower

total labor force for the United States in 1941, including armed forces, at 55,400,000; in 1942 at 58,700,000; in 1943, 62,300,000.

This periodical goes on to point out the new sources and new methods from which the additional workers must be taken: "These vast and complex shifts of workers can be achieved only by the fullest utilization of the manpower resources of the nation. Women will have to be drawn into the labor force to an extent never before achieved. Skills of Negroes and other minority groups will have to be used to the full. Large-scale migrations and shifts of the population have to be effectively guided; frictional losses due to these adjustments will have to be kept to a minimum by well-planned programs utilizing all of the capacities of the work force of each locality where war work is important. Contracts and new plants will have to be located in areas of labor surpluses or wherever curtailment will result in large-scale layoffs."

#### MALADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT

All of this, of course, adds up to a definite picture and probably an accurate one. On the other hand—and here is the nub of our article—it is possible that in forecasting, the statisticians of the Social Security Board and the U. S. Employment Service may not have taken in all the factors or visualized the scene in its entirety. For instance, in this very number, that is June, 1942, of "Labor Market," the statisticians of the Social Security Board admit that up to now there has been no real shortage in construction workers. This is the statement: "Though stringencies, particularly of skilled craftsmen, were reported in certain areas, there was no general shortage of construction workers. Construction labor stringencies would be greater at the present time but for two factors. First, the growing shortage of building materials has, in some localities, retarded the attainment of maximum construction activity. Secondly, war construction projects have recruited labor from other industries and from agriculture, particularly in the southern states."

In this same number, this periodical points out that, although the number of unemployed construction workers in New York City declined from 60,000 to 48,000 between April and May, no satisfactory

solution has been devised for the city's unemployment problem.

Quite recently, Donald M. Nelson, War Production chief, received a warning from his labor advisory committee that a slow-down or shutdown of as many as 1,000 war plants would occur during the next two months because of the shortage of war materials. At the same time an Army official, according to a writer in the Washington Post, estimated that the number of plants which were likely to be slowed down would reach a total of 1,200. Here is an example of not only a maladjustment, dislocation and miscarriage of planning, but threatened unemployment in the midst of an all-nation effort to produce.

The labor group cooperating with the War Production Board asked Mr. Nelson to set up a unit to provide complete information on lay-offs; that labor be given advance information on lay-offs; that high priority demands for materials be brought into line; that every effort be made to increase the production of scarce metals.

#### LABOR SURPLUS HERE AND THERE

New York City is not the only city where there is unemployment. Other cities of the United States show unemployment. In fact, there are more cities with partial unemployment than there are cities with full employment at this time. There seems to be just as much statistical evidence that there will be no labor shortage as there is to show that labor shortages are imminent.

II

In no place in the analyses of the statisticians of the Social Security Board is there an indication that they have taken into consideration the pattern of mechanization which runs through all of our industrial efforts as a nation. The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has repeatedly pointed out that the elimination of men by machines has been a habit in this country since 1870. It has been apparent that this tendency has been accentuated for a generation and surely one of the reasons for the breakdown of our economy in 1929 was the elimination of men by machines. Technological unemployment was a phrase loudly and persistently voiced during the depression of the '30's. It is apparent that this habit in industry of mechanization has not been discontinued but has been accentuated during the war effort. New war plants have done everything in their power to speed production and they have utilized mass-production methods wholesale and have applied the newest methods of organization in science to cut the labor force down and increase the power of the ma-



chines. It is this factor that is almost impossible to measure which is likely to give us the edge on the totalitarian countries in our war production and save us from labor shortages in the future.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, has kept a weather eye out on this tendency and has made a series of monthly reports entitled "Summary of Technological Developments Affecting War Production." These are of great interest to all workers and to the general public. We produce below certain notes from these summaries to indicate the great trend toward technological unemployment in our war effort.

## PROGRESS OF TECHNOLOGY

### Construction

A new portable combination electric hammer and drill has been announced. This device, operating from a light socket, strikes 2,400 blows per minute and drills holes in concrete at the rate of three and one-half cubic inches a minute. The speed is from 12 to 20 times faster than can be attained with hand tools.—*Forbes*, January 1, 1942.

### Aviation

A new technique for speeding up production is being employed by Glenn L. Martin. It is a belt conveyor line along which all the various hand and machine operations necessary in making certain airplane sub-assemblies are placed and on which these pieces move through at pre-determined speed. Man-hours have already been cut in half and more savings are expected.—*Aero Digest*, December, 1941.

### Power

Floating power plants which can be towed through coastal and inland waterways and hooked up to regular distribution lanes to generate electricity in an emergency, may be a factor in the national defense program. A 50,000-kilowatt self-contained plant is projected, housed in a hull similar to that of a lake freighter.—*Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding*, March, 1941.

### Construction

A revolutionary new prefabricated concrete construction system designed to smash all records in high-speed defense plant construction and described as utilizing a minimum of vital materials has been claimed by the Cemenstone Company, Pittsburgh. The system developed involves specially engineered columns, girders, long or short span floor or roof slabs, and wall panels. These individual units are made of pre-cast reinforced concrete. It is claimed that plants thus erected can be made larger or smaller with a minimum of effort and expense.—*American Builder*, February, 1942.

## PRODUCTION RECORDS BROKEN

World's records for the pouring of concrete were broken at the Shasta Dam project in California when 11,790 cubic yards of concrete were poured in 24



—Courtesy F. S. A.

## GREAT PLANTS LIKE THESE MAKE AMERICA POWERFUL

hours. This is enough concrete to lay 21-foot-square floors six inches thick, at the rate of one per minute. Contributing in large part to this record was a combination of three cableways, the first such combination to have variable voltage control, and a conveyor system which brought the aggregate to Shasta from a mixing plant 10 miles away.—*General Electric Review*, January, 1942.

### Steel

The world's fastest cold-strip mill with a nominal operating speed of 3,300 feet per minute and a maximum speed of 3,850 feet per minute went into successful production early in 1941. Tinplate has already been rolled successfully on it at 3,900 feet per minute and it has broken all records for production.—*Blast Furnace and Steel Plant*, January, 1942.

### Aviation

Martin has instituted a conveyor belt technique which accommodates 75 per cent of the small assembly operations formerly done on benches. This has resulted in a 50 per cent reduction of man-hours. The line is paced by two or more assembly men who place pre-formed or pre-shaped parts into jigs and who do the first drilling operations. When the pieces come off the line they are turned over for inspection. Relatively unskilled men may be utilized and yet accuracy of production is increased. It is said that the system can take all parts which demand the same type of operation.

Ryan is using an overhead conveyor in which parts are loaded into a bucket, dipped into a heat-treating bath, quenched, and then put on a separate conveyor for unloading. This automatic quenching takes only four seconds and is regarded as one of the fastest of such

operations in use in the aircraft industry.—*Aero Digest*, March, 1942.

A machine tool has been devised which will drill 32 holes in an airplane engine crankcase in 25 minutes. One year ago this job required three machines working for more than two hours.

Another new piece of defense equipment is an automatic machine which grinds more than 1,500 valve-seat inserts in one hour's time. These inserts are intended either for airplane, tank, or marine engines. Previously the working rate in the manufacture of such inserts was only 200 per hour.—*Modern Industry*, March 15, 1942.

On a wing-panel operation, use of automotive-type machines and tools saved 75 per cent of the time previously required and cut the cost of the wing set by about \$1,000.—*Automotive and Aviation Industries*, June 15, 1942.

Bell Aircraft engineers developed a coordinated system of time studies and machine loading to assure a smooth flow of production and maximum use of machines and tools. The control board and system helped to reduce man-hours per plane to 44 per cent of the original time.—*Aviation*, June, 1942.

### Ordnance

An automobile parts firm has developed equipment that turns out 20 to 30 times as many machine gun components as regular arsenal machinery operating alongside it. The same company, working with ordnance and steel company engineers, perfected a specially designed shape of high-alloy steel from which to process barrels. The forged shapes, weighing 47 pounds each, replace 65-pound billets of steel rod stock.

A company which employs automotive techniques on production of shells by the

(Continued on page 471)





A. J. ALTMAYER

**W**HEN the United States Government desired a representative to go to Chile, one of the three leading republics of South America, to aid the Chilean government in revising its social security program, it chose A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board and executive director of the War Manpower Commission. This selection has brought almost universal approval by government, business leaders and labor.

Mr. Altmeyer is well-known to the labor union movement for his expert services on the Social Security Board and his annual appearance at the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

#### BACKGROUND OF EXPERIENCE

Mr. Altmeyer is a citizen of the state of Wisconsin and a graduate of the state university. He served as statistician of the Wisconsin Tax Commission and served as statistician of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission for a number of years. He came to Washington in the NRA days. When the NRA disappeared, Mr. Altmeyer became Assistant Secretary of Labor and in that office made his wide acquaintanceship with the labor movement. In 1935 he became a member of the Social Security Board and became chairman in 1937. He is an author and a recognized authority in the field of social security. When Mr. Altmeyer was chosen as executive director of the War Manpower Commission, he had the backing of the American Federation of Labor and other labor groups.

The Chilean conference has been organized under the auspices of the International Labor Conference. Mr. Altmeyer went as a delegate for the government to Geneva in 1938.

#### KEEPS RECORDS ON MILLIONS

The Social Security Board is an agency handling billions of dollars each year and has been called the most important insurance company in the world. It comes in contact in one way or another with nearly every citizen in the United States. It keeps records of millions of wage earners each year, their income records and their

## GOOD WILL Ambassador to South America

A. J. Altmeyer  
goes to Chile to assist in revision of social security plan

employment records. The Social Security Board numbers in itself thousands of employees. Such an organization must be regarded not as merely a government agency but as a great business enterprise. It must have at its head competent and efficient men capable of making right decisions quickly, that are destined to affect the lives of wage earners. Much of the success of the operation of the Social Security Board can be traced to Mr. Altmeyer. He is the type of expert in government who has not lost his contact with the common people. He understands labor, is sympathetic with labor and he views the Social Security Act as a labor act which must be administered justly and efficiently in behalf of the stockholders, namely, the men and women who work.

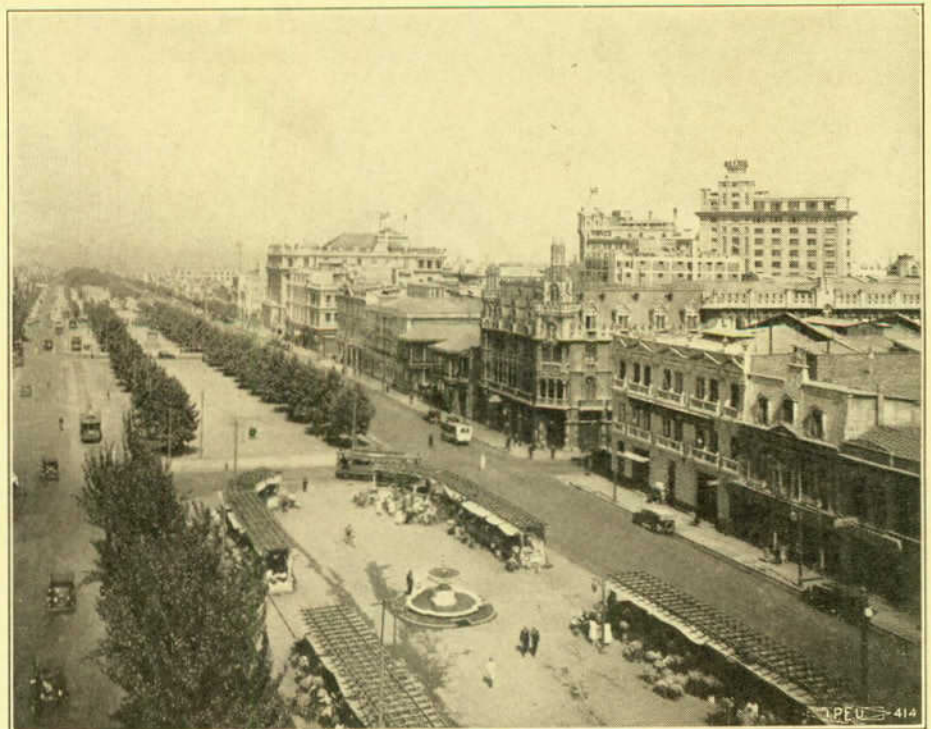
#### MORE, NOT LESS SECURITY

In a recent address to the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Altmeyer said: "No, America does not need to throw overboard the security of its workers and their families. For the efficiency of its industrial system and the morale of its people, America needs more of these

things that come under the heading of social security. It needs a better employment service instead of none at all. It needs more adequate unemployment compensation benefits instead of none at all. It needs old-age and survivors' insurance which protects every American worker and his family, not just some of them. It needs protection of the disabled as well as of the aged and the survivors of those who die. It needs better coordinated and more adequate public assistance programs in every state and community.

"Yes, America needs social security. But social security has assumed no final and unalterable form. We can never build any simpler Maginot Line style of defense against the ever-persistent, ever-changing attack of insecurity. The social security system is a dynamic, not a static thing and in recognition of that fact Congress has given to the Social Security Board the responsibility of making continuous studies of its actual workings. From time to time in the future the results of these studies will find their way into legislation as they did in 1939. That method—that principle, that social security should grow from experience—should, I think, be one stable and permanent guiding philosophy behind any social security program. It must be founded upon the bedrock of sound finance and skilled professional administration.

(Continued on page 480)



A STREET IN SANTIAGO, CHILE



*Joseph Mire is an Austrian labor leader and scholar now with the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.*

# **VICIOUS** *In-Wheeling* **of NAZI Control of Labor**

By JOSEPH MIRE

Hitler's system  
of ruthless tyranny precludes  
any likely uprising of German  
population

Youth, to the Nazi Party, to "Strength Through Joy" and many other purposes.

## **SPY PROBES LIVES**

The block official knows how the people in his group spend their time, whom they meet, who their friends are, and he is thus the most dreaded man. He has no difficulty in keeping record of his members, because a block consists of only from 10 to 25 persons. Two to six blocks form a cell, headed by a *plant cell* official and a *street cell* official. They control the activities of the block officials. The cell officials are in turn controlled by the *local* officials, the local officials by the *district* officials, the district officials by the *regional* chairmen and these finally by the *central office of the labor front*. Thus

everybody controls somebody and is in turn controlled by somebody else. Altogether there are 32 regional offices, 840 district offices, 15,000 local offices, 124,345 cells and 515,585 blocks comprising all plants and workshops, homeworkers and domestic servants. *Over a million of officials* are employed, most of them full time, for that most important job of controlling and subjugating the men and women in Germany's plants and workshops. Most of these officials are fanatical nazis who do not hesitate to spy on their fellow workers and to denounce them to the Gestapo.

But our picture is not yet complete. Spying is not enough. The spies must be backed up by a cadre of determined men in the plants, who are prepared to act at a moment's notice in order to nip in the bud any signs of unrest and organized discontent.

## **THUG SQUADS READY**

*Works squads:* In November 1934 the  
(Continued on page 470)

JOURNALISTS and diplomats recently released from Germany have given encouraging details of rising discontent and even sabotage in Germany, and have thus given reason for hope that the Germans themselves might some day rise and join the United Nations in a common effort to destroy nazism. However, the obstacles to such an uprising are enormous. It is well known that both the Gestapo and the Nazi Party have established a tight net of control over every German, and any attempt to resistance is being crushed ruthlessly, without regard for law and legal procedure.

Little, however, is known about yet another—third—organization for the control of German workers and employers, which has been built up systematically by the German labor front. The following brief description will give some idea of the very elaborate spy system in all German plants and workshops and will indicate the hazards and risks involved in any organized opposition on the part of the working people in Germany.

## **FINANCE OWN ENSLAVEMENT**

The labor front is the most powerful nazi organization of German employees and employers. Ninety-five per cent of all laboring Germans are members; most of them by compulsion. Refusal to belong to the labor front means treason. Thus at the middle of 1939 the labor front, according to Dr. Ley, had a membership of almost 25 millions and tributes, called dues, were collected amounting to 46 million marks monthly.

Hitler has assigned to the labor front two tasks which lie entirely in the political field:

1. It has to spread out propaganda for the nazi regime in the plants and workshops.

2. It has to watch the worker's mood and to inform the proper authorities of any signs of approaching unrest.

To accomplish these purposes the labor front has built up in the plants a clever and thoroughgoing system of control. The smallest units of the labor front are the *plant block* official and the *street block* official. Both are information officers. The first supplies all information concerning the workers of the plant, the latter all information concerning those members of the labor front who do not work in plants, such as home workers, domestic servants etc. These block officials keep a record of the political attitude and economic situation of every person in their group. It is their duty to see that every worker and employer attends meetings of the labor front, meetings of the Nazi Party, and marches in the official parades, whatever the occasion. They also keep track of the participation of workers and employers at the roll calls, which take place in all plants in a military fashion, daily, weekly, or monthly. Finally block officials collect the "voluntary" contributions which every worker and employer has to make to the winterhelp, to the Hitler



—PEU—414

—Courtesy Citizens' Educational Service



*This is second in a series of articles on the telephone monopoly.*

**P**OPULAR usage is such that the phrases "private enterprise," "free enterprise" and "free competition" are commonly considered to mean approximately the same thing. The phrases are often used interchangeably, as synonyms for one another.

This too-common laxity of expression, reflecting as it does a process of loose thinking, is unfortunate. It plays into the hands of the political-confusionists, for actually the phrases do not mean the same thing.

Their differing shades of meaning—even to the point where one constitutes a direct contradiction of another—may be aptly illustrated by considering the opening sentence of the A. T. & T.'s annual report for 1941. There the management of A. T. & T. presents what it chooses to call an accounting of its stewardship "... for the information ... [of] the entire American people who have entrusted to private enterprise the responsibility for carrying on this essential service." Note the term private enterprise. It is factually descriptive of A. T. & T. But if the words free competition were substituted for private enterprise, the result would be woefully false. For the A. T. & T. is a monopoly. As such it represents the negation of free competition.

The distinction is fundamental. Though private enterprise and monopoly each has its separate advantages, even from a social point of view, a profit system based upon free enterprise is essentially different from one based upon private monopoly. In failing to comprehend this difference clearly and to act accordingly, the American people have failed to make themselves the beneficiaries of monopoly.

#### BORING FROM WITHIN

Instead, they have allowed themselves to become its victims. The economies, efficiencies and stability which ordinarily are the justifications of monopoly are appropriated by the private monopolists. Their power becomes an instrument for undermining the remaining competitive enterprises. But worst of all, monopoly enables an institution to grow strong by draining to itself the strength of others, and its self-interest is in the long run, by its very nature, in conflict with the public interest as measured by the common welfare. The ultimate cost of the continued tolerance of so incongruous a creature and condition may be democracy itself, with the loss of those invaluable spiritual marks of individual human dignity, as well as the unequalled material benefits which democracy has produced even in its present state of imperfection.

"Ah, BUT—," counters the public relations man eagerly reaching into the R section of his argument kit, "you forget that the Bell System is subject to regulation."

And so it is. But the matter of regulation has not been forgotten. On the contrary, it is recognized as meriting consideration. And it shall receive considera-

# Federal Patent Laws Nourished A.T.&T. MONOPOLY

Bell Corporation believes "regulation itself is somewhat on trial." Is government ownership the way out?

tion subsequently. Before that subject is explored, however, and in order that it may be better understood when it is explored, the methods by which the Bell System attained its dominating position under the concentrated control of A. T. & T. will be briefly examined.

#### HOW MONOPOLY WAS BORN

In a previous article it was shown that the A. T. & T. is the world's largest private monopoly with assets hundreds of millions of dollars in excess of those of such industrial giants as the General Motors Company, the U. S. Steel Corporation and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey combined, and that its economic and political influence penetrates the entire nation through varied and multitudinous channels. It was not simply a mastery of the art of telephony, however, which brought the Bell System to its present dominating magnitude.

In the beginning there was the Bell Patent Association. Formed in 1875, it consisted of Alexander Graham Bell and two financial backers, Thomas Sanders and Gardiner G. Hubbard, each of them holding a one-third interest. The purpose of the association was to perfect Bell's telephonic inventions and promote them commercially. Bell obtained his first patent in 1876, and a second in 1877. These two patents constituted the initial instruments of the Bell System monopoly.

Without in any sense belittling inventor Bell's ingenuity or his contributions to science, it is significant to note in passing that the Bell System's original monopolistic character was not a fruit of individual enterprise as such, but was substantially a result of the protection afforded by government through the patent laws. It is also appropriate to recall that as early as 1877 the Western Union Telegraph Company's active development of telephone communications under the patents of Elisha Gray and Thomas A. Edison was a serious competitive threat to the Bell System. This circumstance is another confirmation of the social impetus upon invention, which depends upon simultaneous and cumulative research and discovery by independent individuals and groups, rather than upon any single "master mind." The process of invention is by its nature a democratic one.

#### SQUELCHING COMPETITION— PART I

Whereas the Bell interests initiated over 600 infringement suits before the expiration of its patents, the elimination of Western Union as a competitor was not accomplished by this method. Instead, Western Union and the Bell System entered into an agreement whereby Western Union withdrew from the telephone field and permitted the Bell companies to use its telephone patents, and in return the Bell interests agreed to stay out of the telegraph business and pay certain royalties to the Western Union. From 1879 to 1896 the royalties paid Western Union under this agreement approximated \$7,000,000.

Thus did the Bell System rid itself of the only formidable competitive threat to its exclusive monopoly until its patents expired. During this period, covering the years 1877 to 1894, the stockholders had invested \$16,135,808. During the same period they had received dividends totaling \$25,895,811 and, watch closely, even after the receipt of such generous dividends the stockholders still retained an equity of over \$38,000,000—they still retained more than twice as much as was invested, in spite of dividends one and one-half times their investment.

This little matter of undistributed profits becomes of special interest later when consideration is given to what Mr. Gifford and his colleagues modestly call reasonable earnings. Men are creatures of habit and a knowledge of their habits is therefore helpful in arriving at an understanding of them. But the profit habits of the beneficiaries of the A. T. & T. are so different from those of most men that their standards of reasonableness vary substantially from the norm. At present it is enough to observe that the A. T. & T. and its predecessors acquired a habit of exceedingly generous profits at an early date, and this habit has colored their attitude ever since.

#### SYSTEM CHANGES CITIZENSHIP

In the meantime, the New England Telephone Company had been organized in 1878 and licensed by the Bell Association to operate in New England. In the same year the Bell Telephone Company was organized to exploit the Bell inventions elsewhere. Then, in 1879, there was brought into being the National Bell Telephone Co. to meet the needs of new financing, to consolidate the existing organizations, and to provide additional expansion. This last company became temporarily the top company of the system. The extent to which financial considerations outweighed technical factors is suggested by



the position held by Alexander Graham Bell in the controlling company. His position: Electrician.

In 1880, by a special Act of the Massachusetts Legislature, there was created the American Bell Telephone Company, which then became the top unit of the group. Then in 1885 came a change which foreshadowed another. In that year the now-familiar American Telephone & Telegraph Company—the A. T. & T. itself—was organized as a subsidiary of the American Bell Telephone Company. Unlike its corporate ancestors, the A. T. & T. was not incorporated in Massachusetts. It was chartered under the laws of New York. Its original function was to take over from its parent the long-distance functions of the system but it was eventually to become the parent company of the Bell System.

The reasons behind the transfer of control from a Massachusetts corporation to a New York corporation are interesting. They are more than that. They are material to the long, complicated history of ineffective regulation of the Bell operations, the chronic soothing pill offered by the lesser lights among the public relations men. The public relations experts of the Bell System, however, are more philosophical, even though their philosophy is one of polished cynicism. With an agility that commands respect if not admiration, they apply the strategic principles expressed in the doctrine that the best defense is an offense.

#### ALL OUT OF STEP BUT JIMMY

Here is an example of how it works: In his book entitled "The Bell Telephone System," published in 1941, A. T. & T. Vice President Page not only admits that regulation has some shortcomings, he even offers by way of proof a quotation from a Brookings Institution study stating, in part, that, "The record of public utility regulation generally since 1907 is neither impressive, nor yet too disheartening." Then comes the thrust. On his own Mr. Page submits an interpretation. "In other words," he says, "regulation itself is somewhat on trial."

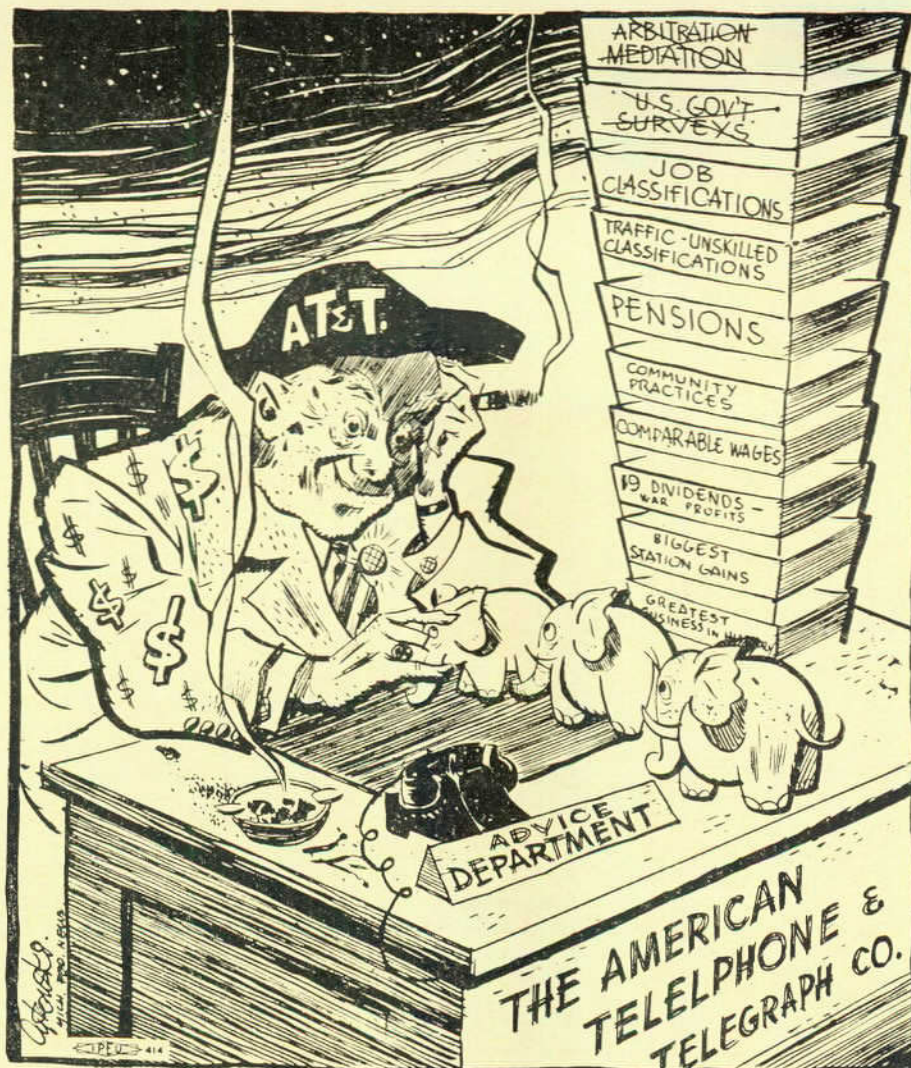
If there were a prize awarded for the subtle intermixture of smug righteousness and refined arrogance, this example would be deserving of nomination.

Mr. Page thereafter invokes Mr. Gifford's statements and the Bell System policies as evidence that the A. T. & T. is committed to "the best possible service at the least cost consistent with financial safety." He further relies on Mr. Gifford's conclusion that the regulating commissions have the same objective. Then he puts a nice question and, as is his right, he answers it.

"Logically, it might be asked if the Bell System is working for exactly the same ends as the commissions, why have commissions?" writes Mr. Page. "The answer to that to my mind," he continues, "lies in human nature."

Well! So THAT'S the reason!!

Or is it? A competent student of logic knows that a logical conclusion can be



—Courtesy Federation News  
"I'M A BILLIONAIRE; I CAN AFFORD TO BE ECCENTRIC"

valid without being true. The truth of a conclusion depends not only upon its conformity to the rules of correct thinking, but also upon the truth of the premises from which it derives. The particular defect in the preceding exercise in logic is that one premise is false; the Bell System's objective is *not* the same as that of regulatory commissions. The history of the Bell System abounds with the evidence, and here is some of it.

#### DOUBLE-TALK

When the American Bell Telephone Company, still the parent corporation, sought authority to increase its capitalization in 1894, the Massachusetts Legislature recognized the public-service character of the company's activities and imposed certain restrictions upon it, consistent with its legal status. One of these prohibited the company from selling its stock at less than the market value.

This was a provision of prime importance. Uneconomic utility financing tends to excessive utility rates. Even in 1941 and 1942 the Bell officials attempt to defend their high dividend rate and their higher profits as a necessity to attract equity financing. In the book previously referred to Vice President Page stresses

the basic importance of financing in the following language:

"The first criterion of safety for the telephone business as it continues to grow is the ability to attract money by the sale of common stock to finance that growth.

"All businesses, no matter how different they are in other respects, must, if they want capital, compete with each other in the same money market for the public's dollars. The Bell System must offer prospective investors an expectation of yield which will induce them to invest in sufficient amounts to provide for the growth of the business."

Now measure these three declarations against Bell practices.

Since 1883 the company had been paying \$15 to \$18 annual dividends on stock of \$100 par value. Such obviously generous dividends, plus additional undistributed profits, naturally increased the market value far above par. Yet, from 1880 to 1893 the company had been selling its stock at par, namely \$100 a share. Under the new provision, however, from November, 1894, to April, 1897, it sold 58,863 shares at an average price of \$203.81 per share!

(Continued on page 474)





Courtesy FSA

Men like these furnish skill for production.

**"MAKE** America the Arsenal of Democracy!" This is the appeal of the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship and it has become a far cry the nation over. America has a job and a tremendous one. Hers is the job of building aircraft, ships, tanks and guns, not only for herself but for her allies, and she has the additional task of producing more machinery and tools and plants, to build more aircraft and ships and tanks and guns and so on. And all these must be built now and more quickly than our enemies can build them. Thus there is a constant and increasing need for skilled industrial workers for national defense, and the direct result of this all-important need is a diminishing labor supply.

Manpower is all-essential in the war effort and the most invaluable element in manpower is skill. With the impending shortage of skilled men there will be great temptation to speed up the production of skilled workers in the United States to the detriment of skill and the lowering of the standards of craft performance, and this must not be. We have a grave problem here but one that finds a partial solution in the national apprenticeship program. Problem and solution call for training more men and training them on the job.

#### APPRENTICESHIP THE ANSWER

An apprenticeship system must be developed throughout the nation that will produce trained specialists on the job and keep producing them so that perfect war products will be turned out, and when the war is ended will provide an abundance of qualified workers to give to Americans the perfect goods that democracy promises them.

The Federal Apprenticeship Committee has set up such a system and it is receiving nation-wide cooperation.

One of the first and most notable ex-

# APPRENTICESHIP *Activities* *in State of Minnesota*

This year  
47 men get state certificates.  
Follow pattern

hibitions of such cooperation has been manifested by the state of Minnesota. A State Apprenticeship Committee was set up there and has been most active in inaugurating a training program in accord with the plan of the Federal Committee. Anticipating the need of a systematic way to train skilled workers, the Minnesota legislature in 1939, passed an Act, one of the first in the United States, setting up a state program of apprenticeship training. This program has reached wide proportions.

The first contributions to the nation's force of trained workmen from the apprenticeship training program inaugurated by the state of Minnesota, were made in a special celebration on March 21 of this year when 47 men were awarded certificates for the completion of their apprenticeship training. Governor Stassen awarded the certificates at a special ceremony held at the State Office Building.

Chairman P. J. O'Connor, of the State Industrial Commission, speaking of Minnesota's undertaking, said: "The importance of the program can be appreciated readily in a time like this when skilled workmen are needed so much. The legislature started the program two years ago, looking forward merely to providing a way to meet the normal peacetime needs for training of skilled workmen, and employers and the unions have cooperated with its development on that basis. With the war adding to the demand for skilled workers, importance of the program has been increased."

#### FEDERAL RECOGNITION

The importance of this event was indicated by the fact that William F. Patterson, Chief of Apprenticeship, Washington, D. C., travelled to Minnesota in order to be present at the ceremonies. Members of the Apprenticeship Council, state and federal officials, interested in apprenticeship training, and representatives of employers and labor participated in the celebration.

Minnesota is making a significant contribution in a day when there is great need of trained manpower. Mr. Patterson suggested in congratulating officials and members of the Apprenticeship Council in charge of the work there.

In addition to Mr. Patterson and Governor Stassen the program included addresses by Dr. C. A. Prosser, director of

Dunwoody Institute, and Leonard C. Olson, supervisor of trade and industrial education for the state, both members of the Apprenticeship Council. Brief remarks were made by John F. Barrett, author of the Minnesota Apprenticeship Training Act, who has been active in the development of the program in Minnesota; George W. Lawson, secretary of the Minnesota Federation of Labor, and R. H. Hendershott, representing the Associated General Contractors of Minnesota. Others who took part were George F. Cook, chairman of the Apprenticeship Council, and Frank G. Musala, director of apprenticeship training.

Of the 47 men listed for reception of certificates, 26 were from St. Paul. Fourteen of these were sheet metal workers, the first group to take up training under the state program. The other 12 were plumbers. The remainder completing apprenticeship training, 21 in all, were from Minneapolis, and had been taking training as plumbers. Not all of the 47 men could be on hand for the ceremony, however. A number putting their training to quick use in behalf of the government, already had left for shipyards or distant bases, where they are helping to build up the nation's defenses. The men who had left for distant posts were represented by their parents at the presentation of the certificates.

In the spring of this year the following had been accomplished: Thirty-eight local committees had been approved, 31 standards had been approved, 47 certificates had been awarded, a state committee had been formed and 354 apprentices were on file as being trained under approved programs in 14 trades. Minnesota surely is doing her part to "make America the Arsenal of Democracy."

#### ELECTRICAL WORKERS IN LEAD

No record of the account of apprenticeship progress in Minnesota would be complete without a special note on the accomplishments of the electrical workers in this field. St. Paul, the capital, has led the rest in the setting up of Electrical Apprenticeship Standards which adhere strictly to the National Apprenticeship Standards. The St. Paul standards were approved by the Electrical Contractors' Association on April 30, 1941, and also by L. U. No. 110 of the I. B. E. W. on the same date and were approved by the Minnesota Apprenticeship Council, mentioned above, on May 5, 1941, this council being the approving agency for all apprenticeship training programs in the state of Minnesota. The program actually

(Continued on page 480)



# Electrical Workers Join in NEW SCHOOL IDEA

SOME months ago a labor leader was invited to Harvard University to give a speech. After the address he was holding a midnight talk-fest in one of the university buildings with a number of important faculty members. During the course of this session, the labor leader said ironically, "Why doesn't Harvard University do something for labor leaders? It has this great business school in which it is doing good work, no doubt, for managers and business executives. Why not a course for trade union men too?"

As a result of this suggestion, Harvard University is about to embark upon one of the most important educational experiments ever held in this country. It is near revolutionary. The University will offer courses to trade union leaders sent to the University from the trade unions themselves, paid for by the trade unions—especially selected men expected at the end of the course to return to their unions and serve the union movement. The trade unions immediately cooperating are the Electrical Workers, the Garment Workers, Hatters and Millinery Workers and Railway Clerks. Other unions are expected to join this list. The course will be a full year course beginning in September and ending in June.

## EXPENSES PAID

The unions will pay the living expenses of the students and one-half the tuition. The other half of the tuition will be raised through friends of the University. Inasmuch as tuition is \$400, the union will pay \$200 for each fellowship. In addition it is expected that there will be available several thousand dollars above the tuition income to augment the value of the course.

The revolutionary aspect of the plan rests in the fact that no definite amount of schooling for the trade union students will be required. Not even a high school course will be prerequisite but there will be care taken in the selection of the candidates for the course. The University wishes to secure the executive and leader type of student. They prefer men who have practical experience in the field or as local union officers or as wage negotiators.

If the men are single, they will live in the college dormitories. If they are married, they will make arrangements for their own accommodations.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has selected

J. C. McIntosh, international representative, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Tallahassee, Ala.

Charles H. Scholl, L. U. No. 494, Milwaukee, Wis.

Harvard University offers courses to trade union leaders; I. B. E. W. sends two

The course in itself is a sharp departure from types of courses hitherto offered in American universities having to do with labor. The course will not deal in abstractions but is based largely on the practical problems of labor unions and how to meet them. The course will be shaped by the advice of established trade union leaders. The course as it now appears is as follows:

## BUSINESS COURSE FOR LABOR

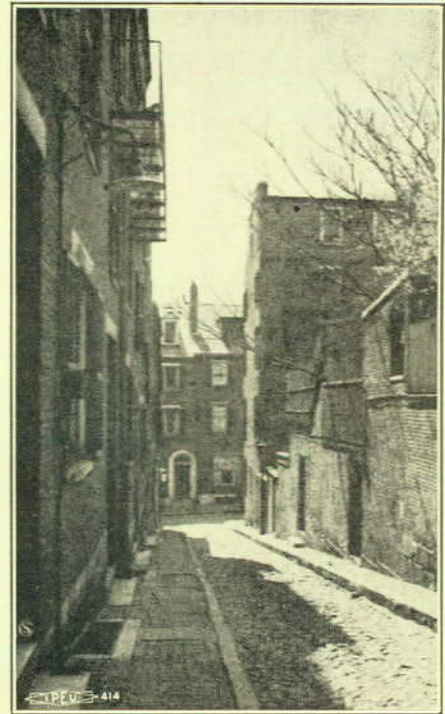
(1) *Elementary Economic Analysis*, three times a week throughout the year. This course will examine how to analyze the economic condition of a business enterprise; it will contain exercises in the interpretation of balance sheets and income statements. The wage structures of several industries will be presented and the class will be given exercises in interpreting them. The economic characteristics of different industries, particularly with respect to the nature of their costs and competition within them, will be examined.

(2) *Trade Unionism and Labor Problems*, three times a week throughout the year. This is the regular course Economics 81 in Harvard College. The first half of the course deals with the development of the labor movement and with particular reference to the different policies of different unions. The second half of the course deals with labor legislation—social security laws, wage-hour legislation, and the Wagner Act. The work of the trade union fellows in this course will be supplemented with special weekly meetings. At these meetings will be discussed trade union problems drawn from recent experience of specific unions. These problems will be presented by the case method which has been used by the Business School in presenting business problems.

## HOW TO DEAL WITH PEOPLE

(3) *Human Problems of Administration*. This course deals with problems of group psychology and of social structures within plants. It is given in the Business School and is especially designed for plant managers. It is believed that it will be of equal value to trade union executives. Additional material of special interest to trade unions will be collected and specific situations studied.

(4) *Industrial Management, Job Analysis, Rate Setting*. Several of the unions have advised the University that they wish their representatives to be ac-



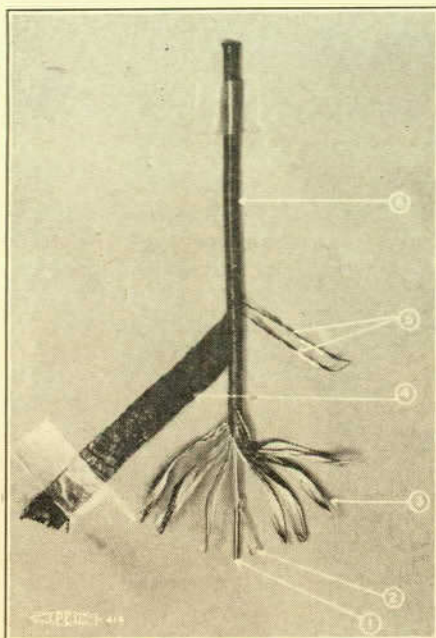
A Street Typical of New England

quainted with different methods of organizing and scheduling production, making job analyses, setting job standards and piece rates. This work is desired both to help their representatives handle individual grievances and also to represent the union more effectively in cases where production methods are being changed and shop work is being reorganized. Some members of the group may not wish to take this course. The course will be available, however, to those who wish it for three times a week during one semester.

(5) *Weekly evening conference meetings* with national union officers and public officials. Once a week the entire group will be brought together for dinner and an evening conference on a special topic. There will be about 30 conferences during the course of the year. About 22 or 23 will be led by national union officers—national union presidents or vice presidents—discussing the particular problem of policy confronting the union. For example, a national representative of the Hosiery Workers Union might be invited to discuss the effect of Nylon on the hosiery industry and the steps which the union is taking to meet the problem. Four or five discussions will be led by public officials, such as public members of the War Labor Board, members of the National Labor Relations Board, the Wage-Hour Administrator, the Commissioner of Conciliation, and the like. For two or three meetings it is planned to bring in representatives of management. For example, a manager might be requested to discuss the handling of grievances from the standpoint of the employer, pointing out the most frequent mistakes made by union committeemen in presenting their cases and indicating some of the ways in which grievances might be more effectively presented.

(Continued on page 471)





1. Copper Conductor
2. Synthetic Tape
3. Paper Insulation
4. Wrap
5. Binding Threads
6. Finished Wire

**A**ERICAN enterprise has scored again. In the midst of confusion created by a dearth of critical materials and in the midst of rapid changes in the electrical industry, the engineers of the National Electric Products Corporation, Pittsburgh, have stepped into the breach with a new type of wiring that does not employ rubber, tin or any other critical material, save copper. A favorable fact-finding report on this new wire called "Rub-R-Less Wire, Type KP," has been made by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. The Electrical Committee has designated this wire for knob and tube surface work and non-metallic sheathed cable surface work. This means that the traditional standards built up over a period of a quarter of a century by the electrical industry can be and will be maintained in the midst of the confusion and change incurred by the war effort.

#### DURABILITY STRESSED

Rub-R-Less Wire, Type KP, is manufactured in all sizes and is regarded as almost equal in strength, flame resistant and moisture resistant qualities to rubber-covered wire. The new wire is of high quality and is union made. R. W. E. Moore, electrical engineer of National Electric Products Corporation, describes the history of this epoch-making development.

"In undertaking this development, the National Company had at hand the records of the performance of a large number of types of insulated conductors in which rubber or other critical materials were not used—as, for example, treated paper insulation, various types of cotton-treated or saturated insulations, and a number of miscellaneous compounds. A review of the manufacturing problems and test results indicated from the first that the treated Kraft paper types of insulation were the

# RUBBERLESS WIRE

## *Meets War Emergency*

Once again  
American enterprise scores.  
No critical material save copper used. High quality. Union-made

least objectionable, but study of the tests made since this type of insulation was first worked upon by the National Company in 1929, and test results of the most recently perfected constructions, showed that there was yet much to be desired in the obtaining of a suitable insulated conductor using non-critical materials for the period of the emergency. Treated paper insulation seemed to be limited to the use of certain oils, or asphaltic compounds, as a saturant. While these asphaltic compounds have, under favorable conditions, high dielectric strength, they are not impervious to moisture, and when subjected to high temperatures they will cause dripping, and will become embrittled, stiff, and will crack at low temperatures.

#### NEW INSULATION DEVELOPED

"Because of this discouraging background, the National Company then undertook to develop an entirely new design of insulation for electrical conductors. We found that there were available certain insulating materials of very excellent dielectric properties and with such high dielectric breakdown strength that a very thin layer of insulation on the conductor itself was quite sufficient as an insulating medium. We found that one of the most suitable materials of this character is cellulose-acetate butyrate and that this material offers no difficult problems in its application to the electrical conductors.

"Then because of the fact that this insulating medium could most appropriately be applied in a thin wall, the next step in the development was to cover it with a protecting medium, and for this purpose we turned to paper, which would afford a cushion or buffer to protect the dielectric from mechanical injury. It was found that the cellulose-acetate butyrate could be applied to the conductors so as to form a tube which was highly resistant to the absorption of moisture, but it also was obviously necessary to treat the paper wrap which is placed over the dielectric in such a manner as to reduce the moisture absorption to a minimum, preventing rot and mold, and still retain its flexibility indefinitely and throughout a wide range of temperatures. Such a type of paper treatment was developed, and therefore this part of the problem was solved satisfactorily.

#### FLAME AND WATER SHIELD

"Then, in order to provide for easy handling and installation of the conductors, there was placed over the specially-treated paper a fibrous covering having moisture-retardant and flame-resistant properties identical with that used in the past on Type R and other rubber-covered conductors, and which can be properly marked by printing."

The Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., describes this wire as follows:

"This report covers a new type of insulated wire intended for use during the national emergency, and submitted for recognition as a substitute for Type R or Type RP in open wiring; in concealed knob and tube work, in armored cable; in non-metallic sheathed cable; and as lead-covered wires and cables as prescribed by Articles 320, 324, 334 and 336, respectively of the 1940 edition of the National Electrical Code. This wire is designated by the manufacturer as Type KP, is assigned the same voltage rating (600 volts), and is manufactured in the same range of conductor sizes as the rubber-covered wires for which it is intended to serve as an emergency substitute. The total thickness insulation is equivalent in all sizes to the thickness of rubber which is specified for Type R rubber-covered wire, and the overall fibrous coverings (cotton braids and wraps) are the same as those specified for Type R rubber-covered wire in the Standard for Rubber-Covered Wires and Cables).

"Although it was recognized by the manufacturer at the time of submittal of this new type wire that certain electrical, moisture-resistant and flame-retardant properties were not equivalent to those associated with Type R rubber-covered wire, it is this manufacturer's contention that the test results and design of these conductors are of such character that they will afford very satisfactory performance as emergency electrical conductors for the uses indicated above.

"Inasmuch as this wire is of a type not presently recognized by the 1940 National Electrical Code as being suitable for general use in connection with the wiring methods of Article 300, it was judged to be in conflict with the Code and, therefore, considered eligible for submittal to Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., only for a fact-finding investigation and report in accordance with the course outlined in Group III of 'Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., Standard Method of Procedure in Acting Upon Applications for Review and Classification of Appliances, Services, Materials and Methods for the Installation and Use of Electrical Wiring Within Buildings.'



# **"GENERAL CHARACTER AND USE**

"This wire consists of an untinned copper conductor, a thin layer of synthetic tape over the conductor, a compact assembly of treated paper wraps over the synthetic tape, and a treated outer cotton wrap, the completed assembly having the approximate diameter and appearance of rubber-covered wire of the same gauge.

"The intended use of this wire is as a substitute for Type R or Type RP in open wiring on insulators (Article 320); in concealed knob and tube work (Article 324); in armored cable (Article 334); in nonmetallic sheathed cable (Article 336); and as lead-covered wires and cables.

## **"CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**

"The construction is as follows:

### **"Type KP Wire—Photo 525A**

- "1. **Copper Conductor**—Complies with Standard for Rubber-Covered Wires and Cables, except that tinning is omitted.
- "2. **Synthetic Tape**—Cellulose-acetate butyrate (termed Kodapak by mfr.); applied as two 0.0016-inch strips laid along opposite sides of the conductor and then lapped around it. Each strip lapped over itself, thus forming two concentric tubes.
- "3. **Paper Insulation**—Applied over tape as a helical wrap from the center of a rapidly-revolving head which carries eight spools of folded paper. The resultant wrap is ironed down tight by a die.
- "4. **Wrap**—Overall fibrous coverings comply with requirements of the Standard for Rubber-Covered Wires and Cables. Saturated with a flame-retardant, moisture-resistant compound; and during the saturation process, heated by the hot saturant so that the Kodapak softens. The effect of heat together with the pressure of the paper and wrap is intended to form the Kodapak into a continuous tube.
- "5. **Binding Threads**—Rayon binder threads bind wrap over insulation.
- "6. **Finished Wire**—Presents smooth, even surface; free from tackiness."

The following is the summary made by the Underwriters' Laboratories:

## **AS SUBSTITUTE FOR DURATION**

"The Type KP wire was submitted by the manufacturer for use only during the national emergency as a substitute for Type R and Type RP wires for recognition as 600-volt wire at a maximum operating temperature of 60 C. in open wiring on insulators; in concealed knob and tube work; in armored cable; in nonmetallic sheathed cable and as lead-covered wires and cables. If recognized for such use, it would be permissible in installations where the operating temperature does not exceed 60 degrees Centigrade, based upon a 30-degree Centigrade ambient air temperature. The performance of samples of this wire when subjected to dielectric strength tests after exposure to a temperature of 66.7 degrees Centigrade for 14 days may be of significance in this report. Dielectric strength tests are to be conducted on samples aged in the oven for 60 days in addition to the data afforded by the 14-day test results. The early date required for the release of this report by the manufacturer does not permit the incorporation of those data.

"Because of the fibrous nature of the insulation employed on this new type wire, it was believed desirable to pay particular attention to the effects of mildew and rot. Ordinarily, the deleterious effects of mildew and rot on Types R and RP wires employing rubber as a basic insulation are not serious as the complete destruction of the overall cotton braid as a result of mildew and rot would not appreciably reduce the electrical and mechanical characteristics. In the Type KP wire, however, substantially all of the mechanical protection is provided by the cotton and paper wraps, and the thin wall of Kodapak insulation provides the major electrical insulation. The data in this report on the effects of mildew and rot cover a test period of eight days only, so this test is being continued.

## **GIVEN IMMERSION TEST**

"Inasmuch as Type KP wire is intended for the uses indicated above, comparison with Types R and RP from mechanical and electrical considerations was judged desirable and helpful. Such com-

parisons included dielectric strength tests on samples immersed in water over varying periods of time, on samples flexed at room temperature and at minus 10 degrees Centigrade, on samples flexed after prolonged heating; also abrasion, slow compression, crushing and impact tests.

"Other features believed worthy of comment and which were made the subject of tests concern the anticipated performance of Type KP wire under likely service conditions of sustained overloads, with and without adequate circuit protection; and overloads approaching short-circuit conditions. In view of the proposed installation of Type KP wire for the uses indicated it was felt that consideration should be given to the flammable properties of the conductor under overload conditions, and the performance compared with Type RP and Type WP.

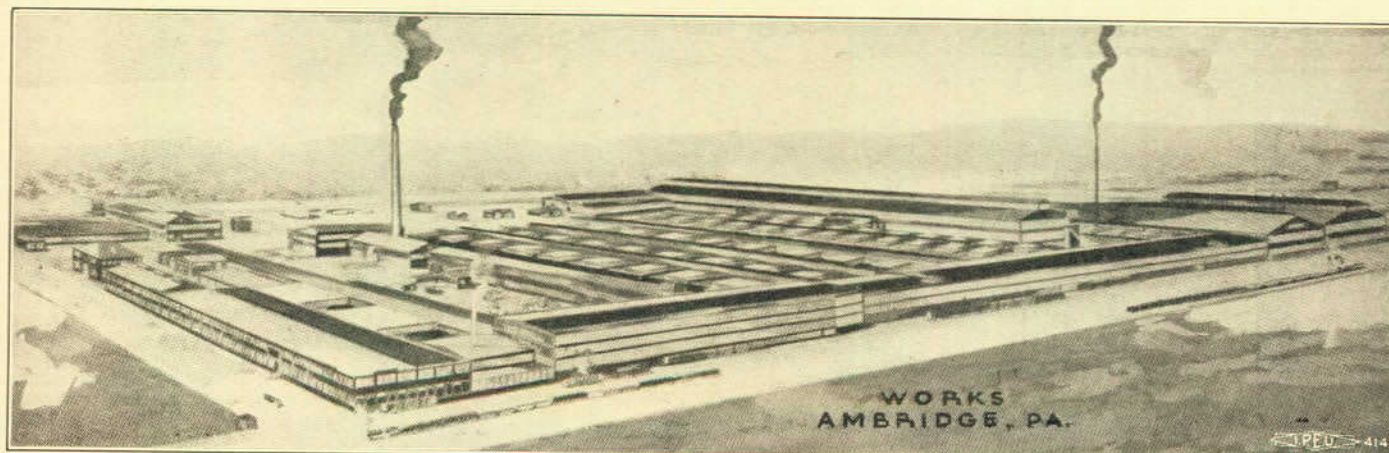
"The samples of Type KP wire complied with the minimum requirements of Type R, with respect to dielectric strength, flexibility, and flame retardant properties. The overall diameter, the construction of the overall cotton wrap covering, and the copper conductors except for the absence of tinning, which is not required on a non-rubber-insulated wire, are the same as for Type R wire.

"After immersion in water for 168 hours, the paper insulation of the Type KP wire absorbed approximately 19 per cent of its total weight of moisture. Rubber insulation is relatively non-absorptive, but the fibrous coverings (in this case the overall braid of wrap) of Type R wire is permitted to absorb not more than 20 per cent of their weight of moisture after 24 hours immersion in water.

"Samples of the Type KP wire subjected to the wick test to determine the extent to which moisture might be absorbed by the paper insulation by "wick" or capillary action, by direct immersion in water of the ends of the samples on which the wrap had been folded back and the paper insulation untwisted, increased in weight an average 6.2 per cent.

"Upon exposure to rotting agents over an eight-day period, the Type KP wire showed about the same resistance to the formation of mildew as the braid of the Type R wire.

(Continued on page 456)



NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH



# Description of MEXICO'S Federal Land Bank

**W**E have a good neighbor to the south, one of our valued allies. We are beginning to realize that her welfare is important to us since she can supply us with sizable quantities of strategic metals desperately needed here. We are also beginning to realize we don't know very much about her.

Mexico is a nation which burst violently out of feudalism only a few years ago. In the stormy passage from one form of government to another, some of the innocent bystanders fared not too well. But the dust has settled now, and it appears that Mexico is doing her level best to fit her citizens for the modern nation she hopes to make for them.

In the bygone centuries before the Spanish Conquistadores came, the Indians, who still make up the larger part of the population of Mexico, practiced a sort of collective economy. They gathered in villages. There was a well-established tenure of land system. Each kinship group held its tract; within this group, each family had its portion of the tract. Other lands, for such purpose as pasture, were held and used by the village.

## PEONAGE—DEBT SLAVERY

After the conquest, when Mexico became a Spanish colony, the conquerors gradually developed a system of haciendas, or large estates. To get labor to work the land they developed peonage—a form of debt slavery. The peon could not leave until he had discharged his debt to the plantation. The owner, or overseer, took good care that the debt never was completely discharged. At the peon's death, his debts passed down as a heritage of slavery to his children.

According to the census of 1910, nine and a half million of a rural population of 10 million were peons.

Agricultural methods were primitive in the extreme. The landowners wanted to receive a regular income from the land and as long as this was forthcoming they were satisfied. To make investments in farm machinery went against the grain—that would mean spending money, which they would rather use to buy more land. Each peon usually had his plot of land to till, in addition to other services performed by groups, but his instruments of production might well be limited to the machete or heavy knife, with which he cleared the brush; and a long pointed stick used to scratch a hole in the ground into which he dropped the seed.

In addition to the peons were the inhabitants of the "free villages" in which the traditional customs were maintained as far as possible. These people tried to make a living at agriculture, eked out by wage work at a few cents a day for the

## How labor government guided change from peonage to co- operation

haciendas, which constantly encroached on them, swallowing up their lands. They also lived in extreme poverty. A table of government statistics, compiled in 1926, when land was being distributed, shows the implements and farm animals possessed by a group of 25,730 persons, the inhabitants of 59 villages in the state of Tamaulipas. Only one person in 10 had an ox; one in 56 a mule. There was possessed only one chicken for every two persons. One in seven had a hog. For agricultural machinery, the showing is even worse. There was only one cultivator for 100 persons, one thresher for a thousand population, and even the cart, a comparatively simple device, was owned by only one in 50.

We are indebted for much of this material to Frank Tannenbaum, whose study, *The Mexican Agrarian Revolution*, was published by Brookings Institution. Mr. Tannenbaum says:

## MAN WITH THE HOE

"The tale told by the statistics for these few communities in the state of Tamaulipas may be duplicated for other parts of Mexico—perhaps for most agricultural villages. It depicts an agriculture depending for its motive power on human hands—a hoe agriculture. The absence of animals and machinery has

shaped the whole agricultural technique of the free rural villages; agriculture depends upon hand tools, and even hand tools are scarce and primitive. The pick, the iron bar, a long pointed wooden stick, the hoe, the machete and the ax are the most common and the most widely-used agricultural tools. The plow used is of wood, only occasionally rimmed with an iron band. Still more rarely does one find a modern steel plow in the free rural villages. Great sections of territory in Mexico are under cultivation by the free rural villages where the plow—even the old single-handed wooden plow that can barely scratch the soil—is absent, and in some places is opposed because of the belief that it spoils the land."

Beginning in 1910, for several years Mexico was torn by revolutions. By bloody means one leader after another rose to power. The first beginnings of constitutional government came in 1917 before stability actually had been reached. One of the most powerful underlying causes of the revolution was the need for agrarian reform. Accordingly, when a constitution was drafted in 1917 its Article 27 became the Bill of Rights to the peon and the poor free rural worker.

This set up a basis for returning the lands accumulated by the haciendas to the people on a basis of their need and use of these lands. These lands are purchased by the government and transferred, often by outright grant, to groups of the farm population. In order to prevent a people new to liberty from slipping back into peonage, it contains this clause:

"All debts contracted by workingmen on account of work up to the date of this constitution with masters, their subordinates, or agents are hereby declared wholly and entirely discharged."

There is another provision to the effect that a man cannot be deprived of his land as long as he cultivates it.

Instead of giving land to individuals, the first step was to set up the ejidos, or

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MEXICO HAS EXTREMES OF CLIMATE



**T**HE men are going to war.

The women are going to work.

What becomes of the children?

Indications are that within a few months men with dependents will be called into the armed forces. Many now are anxious to enlist if some provision can be made for the support of their families. Wives say, "I would like to go back to work if I were sure the baby would get good care."

If war production is to be maintained at the tempo we must have to smash the Axis, the men who go to fight must be replaced by the women who go to work. There are already, it is estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Employment Security, 1,400,000 women in war industry alone (as of December, 1941). The number is rapidly increasing. By December, 1942, it is expected that four and a half million women will be in the business of turning out planes, guns and tanks. At the end of 1943 there may be six million women in war production, not less than 30 per cent of the labor force.

And aside from war production, there will be a great increase in the women in non-war employment to take the place of men who have gone into the service or who have transferred to war industries. There will be more employed women in the United States than ever before in history, including the last war.

#### MOTHERS IN OVERALLS

A feminine working force of such huge proportions cannot be recruited without including the mothers of young children. Because we also have a serious housing problem in war production centers, it is better not to call in women and girls from other areas to add to the overcrowding, but to obtain as many workers as possible from those already on the scene.

The Bureau of the Census has made this statement:

"The chief reserve of labor supply is among women 18 to 44 years old. It is apparent that an increase in the labor supply to the 1917-1918 level could not be obtained without drawing upon women with young children."

We do not think there will be a draft of women. It won't be necessary. The workers and the potential workers, men and women, do not shirk. We are in this war to win. But it is not fair to anyone, the women, the child or the nation, to ask a mother of young children to leave them to careless hands. It is far from ideal that she should have to leave them at all. But the allowances paid to a soldier's wife are far less than he brought in as a wage earner. Someone has to earn the difference.

The man goes to war.

The woman goes to work.

Shall the children suffer?

The women of England faced the same problem when they were called on to leave their homes and join the battle for production. By March, 1942, 1,500 day care centers had been set up and an additional 700 were planned, to take care of children of working mothers.

## CARE CENTERS *for* *Children Now* **NECESSITY**

With  
thousands of mothers in war  
plants, children must not  
suffer

#### LABOR SHOULD TAKE LEAD

Now is the time to get such a program under way here. Much planning, surveying and training will be necessary. Various agencies of government have recognized this future need and will cooperate to fill it. But the driving impulse should come from those who will be most affected—workers and their wives, mothers of children. It will take a real cooperative effort, the kind of neighborly spirit that prompts one woman to drop her own work and go into the home of a sick neighbor, to "keep things going."

In the nursery schools (of which there are, alas, too few!), and in the public schools, we know it is possible for a few women to care for, supervise and educate large groups of children. These, it must be emphasized, are trained women. Trained teachers, play supervisors, etc., are not made over night. Training courses must be made available at once in the many cities where day care of children will be needed, and women capable of doing this work should be encouraged to train for it.

Some preliminary spade work can be done to determine the number and ages

of children whose mothers are contemplating going into war work. In some war industry centers unions and auxiliaries have set up committees in conjunction with the local defense councils, to plan for the day care of children. The committee circulates questionnaires and urges parents whose children may need day care, to register their future needs.

It's not only the toddler of pre-school age who needs motherly care and guidance. The child in school, up to the age of 16, should not be left entirely to his own devices when school's out. The fear of accidents or bad influences will prey on the mind of the mother if capable, kindly supervision is not present.

This is a community job rather than a job strictly for unions, but it will certainly be valuable right now for unions to push, publicize and get the ball rolling. Influence must be brought through the defense council, and again, as we have shown in this JOURNAL before, the presence of labor representation on the defense council is valuable. Usually in a group of this sort the person who initiates action is delegated to carry it forward, and a labor representative should be capable and willing to do his best for the children of working mothers.

#### MANY CAN HELP

In order that all groups in the community which may contribute some help  
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—Courtesy FSA

Mothers fight the war in munition factories. Children must be provided for.



# CALIFORNIA *Serves Youth* Through APPRENTICESHIP

By CULBERT L. OLSON, Governor of California

It is indeed fortunate that California in 1939 passed the necessary legislation which has made this apprenticeship program possible.

Under its terms California has already given industry more than a thousand thoroughly skilled workers, and now has more than 12,000 apprentices throughout the state fitting themselves for all-round journeymanship.

We talk so much about apprenticeship. In very simple language let us describe it—it is an applied program of earning while learning.

The rules and regulations for the earning part of apprenticeship are set up by the Apprenticeship Council, and when adopted by a local joint committee equally representing management and labor, with the approval of the administrator, become effective on the job.

The learning part is carried on jointly on the job where the apprentice under the guidance of a competent journeyman gets his practical experience in all parts of his trade, and in the schools where he receives his related instruction from carefully selected and trained instructors. The related instruction is the jurisdiction of the state and local boards of education under the leadership of Mr. John C. Beswick, chief of the State Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education.

## EARN AND LEARN

At the start this was only an idea. The responsibility of your government was: How to make it work on the job; how to encourage and guide a program that would do two things: (1) give our young people an opportunity to really learn a trade, and (2) provide for the state and nation a sufficient number of fully-skilled workers to meet the need.

Keep in mind the fact that when we started the work of resolving this idea into actual accomplishment, our nation was at peace with the world, but foreign dictatorships were threatening. At home we were in the midst of a terrible depression. Millions of people were out of work and rightfully clamoring for jobs. Proportionately speaking, the great amount of the unemployed came within the age brackets of 16 and 25.

Many social factors then present in California and the United States were similar to conditions which gave rise to the willingness of youth to follow European dictators. By them youth were promised self-respect, jobs and security, and their kind of governments were thus able to enlist in their armies the youth

## Progressive western state makes apprenticeship training serve community needs

who saw no future for themselves under democracy. We, Americans, didn't believe such promises then—and time has proved our contentions to be correct.

However, we could not afford to have a condition permanently established wherein millions of young people graduating from schools could find neither employment nor any hope for employment. There is nothing more detrimental to the physical and moral make-up of a young person than a condition of helplessness caused by a fruitless search for the means of earning a livelihood.

## ONE FORWARD STEP

We do not say that apprentice training will solve the whole youth problem. We submit it as a first step toward the solution of the general economic problem of youth. A brief history and outline should be interesting.

The idea of establishing an orderly and well-regulated program providing for the entrance of young people into skilled trades and their continued guidance and supervision during all the time they serve as apprentices, through the cooperative efforts of federal and state agencies of government and industrial groups, owes its origin to an Executive Order of President Roosevelt issued in 1934.

It took five years of effort to start the present apprentice training program in California. Two years were actually lost when in 1937 after our legislature passed the necessary law, it was vetoed by the former governor. However, the value of the time so spent is best evidenced by the fact that upon the second passage of the California law there were but three dissenting votes in the state assembly, while in the senate the vote was unanimous in approval. The theory which made this accomplishment possible was the forthright declaration that the apprentice problem is an industrial problem and should be accepted by industry as its responsibility; I speak of industry as including employer and employee.

With that primary principle recognized and accepted, we were faced with the fact that there was no industrial group so established as to accept the responsibility of leadership in outlining such a program as was needed in our state. It

was therefore unanimously agreed that such leadership should be vested in an agency of government selected from those groups upon whose cooperation the institution of a bona-fide apprentice training program would depend.

In setting up such an agency the three groups most directly concerned—employer, journeyman and apprentice—were recognized. We found that each group had some definite opinions against an apprentice program. Our job, then, was first to define the duties and functions of the California Apprenticeship Council, and thereafter to outline policies to be followed which would eliminate fears predicated upon maladjustments of the past, and at the same time give definite indications of future procedure that would protect and advance the best interests of all parties concerned.

## WISE HEADS IN COUNCIL

We now have the Shelley-Maloney Apprentice Labor Standards Act of 1939 which, when passed by the legislature and signed by me, as governor, became effective September 19 of that year. This California law provides for the appointment of an apprenticeship council. We now have such a council, in operation since October 14, 1939. It comprises four representatives from employer organizations, four from employee organizations, one representing the general public, with the chief of the Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education and the director of Industrial Relations added thereto as ex-officio member. On this council we have men of experience with the problems of the aircraft industry, printing trade, heavy industries, general construction work, shipbuilding, sub-contracting, the automobile and electrical industries, and the general public—a splendid cross section of California's industrial life. I realize that this group had a big job to do.

However, with the enactment of apprenticeship legislation there was no money appropriated to carry on the work. It, therefore, became my privilege as governor to allocate the necessary funds to carry out the purposes as outlined in the establishment of the California Apprenticeship Council.

In 1941 and again in 1942, due to the war emergency, it was necessary to make further appropriations from the emergency fund in order to carry on the increasing work of that council and it was my pleasure to make this money available.

I make these statements for the purpose of demonstrating that our desire to help young people has been put into practical operation. The fact that the California Apprenticeship Council, in the work that it has done in the three years of its existence, surpasses the activities of any other state, more than justifies its continuance on an increased scale. Tonight we have the living examples—more than 300 of them—of why California leads the nation in the promulgation of apprentice training. Here, too, we have committees of equal representation from the employer and employee organizations



of the various skilled trades in industry. Through the medium of collective bargaining these employer and employee organizations and the Department of Education have cooperated in an harmonious relationship which, in turn, has made possible this splendid demonstration.

There is but one way to produce skilled workers, and that is through the medium of training apprentices. There is but one way to set up such a program so that it is basically sound and workable, and that is by giving full consideration to the problems of the employer, the journeyman, and the apprentice. In California we have pursued that policy.

It is for that reason that in practically every area of our state we have full cooperation of employers and their organizations, employees and their organizations, and the apprentices—all of which, when added up, means that California is, and has a right to be, proud of its accomplishments in the field of apprentice training.

#### A WORTHY AMBITION

To extend such a program, predicated upon mutual interests, to every trade in every area of the state and to encourage such activity is a worthy ambition of any good government. It is definitely a part of the present administration of the state of California, and its purpose with respect to apprentice training in the state.

Today more than 160 groups, extending from San Diego to Eureka, have already adopted apprentice labor standards. It is under the provisions of these standards that the 12,000 apprentices are now working. More than 6,000 of them have been indentured up to now. This year we will graduate another thousand to be added to the thousand already working as journeymen, and as many more each year thereafter as industry can absorb—as many more as will guarantee California's part of the nation's demand for skilled workers—and that part is one of tremendous proportions.

To meet the ordinary need of our state and nation, we prepared in peace time—now we have a live and growing program fully cooperating and aiding in our national emergency.

Today California has more war contracts to fill than any other state in the nation. California can—and must—and will meet its every obligation for the salvation of our nation.

We must realize that the very life of our democracy—everything in life that we hold most dear—is at stake in this total war which has engulfed us.

The American way of life is challenged—we must meet that challenge and overwhelmingly defeat those who dare to make that challenge.

We repeat the words of Abraham Lincoln: "That this government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth."

As Americans we know what we are fighting for—and fight we will. We know

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## Heroes of Peace



PAT VANCE

Harold Pasch was the injured man, and the other members of the crew besides Vance and Pasch were Reinhold Pasch, foreman, Wilford Kuhn, Harvey Riska and Carl Brusewicz.

*Statement of accident in which Harold Pasch was the victim and Pat Vance rendered meritorious service*

Location of Accident—Two and one-half miles west of North Waukechon Substation, Shawano County, Wisconsin.

Date—April 2, 1942, 9:00 A.M.  
Victim—Harold Pasch, Appleton, Wisconsin, Age 41.

Person Applying Resuscitation—Pat Vance, Route 2, Appleton, Wisconsin, Age 43.

Harold Pasch, L. U. No. 494, the accident victim, started to climb a pole preparatory to making

arrangements for some actual work which involved the transfer of a two-wire, 2400-volt line from an existing pole to a newly set pole. In climbing Brother Pasch reached a point on the pole just above a horizontal temporary guy wire. At this point above the temporary guy wire he fastened his safety belt around the pole. After he had his safety belt fastened he realized that he could not do his work on the north side of the pole due to the position of the guy wires and shifted to the south side. In changing his position his right hand contacted the grounded guy wire and the back of his neck touched the phase wire of the 2400-volt line. Current passed through his body from the back of his neck and out of the palm of his right hand. He was knocked unconscious and fell from his position until the temporary guy wire stopped his fall by catching his safety which had been fastened above this guy. The distance which he fell was about four feet and this cleared him from the phase wire.

Pat Vance, also of L. U. No. 494, a lineman working on a corner pole nearby, immediately went to Brother Pasch's assistance and applied pole top resuscitation while Wilford Kuhn, a lineman, climbed up on the opposite side and cut Brother Pasch's safety belt. Brother Vance then continued his artificial resuscitation while carrying the victim to the ground. By the time he reached the ground the patient was breathing and was placed on a blanket and watched by the lineman.

Dr. Peterson of Shawano was then called, as was Mr. Schultz, the superintendent at Appleton. Dr. Peterson had the patient removed to Shawano Hospital, where he was treated as required for burns on neck and hand.

The victim was not wearing his rubber gloves at the time of this contact and the total lost time from the accident amounted to 59 days.

The diagnosis of the accident from Dr. Peterson's report was "electric burn palm of right hand, third degree; and second degree burn of the occipital region of head." Treatment: Bed rest, dressed wounds.



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



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**Power in** The United States News (David Washington Lawrence) is not by any chance pro-New Deal, or pro-labor. What it says recently about control of government in Washington is of great importance:

"Some very big Administration officials are impressed by the number of Republicans who hold important positions in the WPB, the Army and Navy and other war agencies. There is a hint that Republicans are holding the real power in Washington right now, except for that exercised by the White House."

At last the cat is out of the bag. What labor has known for months is being surreptitiously revealed.

The President acted in good faith when he brought business men to Washington. The President anticipated willingness to bury politics, produce solidarity, and advance all-out war efforts. The President played the game gamely. Business men have not.

Business men (as the United States News points out) have offered their services to the Army Specialist Corps. Army and Navy provide commissions, uniforms and salaries to men from industry, and give them places of power.

The point is, though many business men have acted in good faith, and worked for their country, many also have worked for their corporations and for their group interests alone. Many, using the government as a cloak, have moved against labor.

Labor's difficulty has been to know, when an order or proposal comes through, whether it is for national welfare, or for the advancement of the employer group.

Business men have not been above attempting (1) to wipe out labor agencies; (2) to "get" labor representatives in government; (3) to use government fact-finding agencies to detract from labor's war efforts; (4) to seek to control labor unions; (5) to advance fascist ideals.

**Goals—** Despite the apparent occupation of labor  
**Far Goals** with materialism, the labor movement has its non-materialistic side. Though little

talked-about, and often satirically derided, the fraternal features of unionism manifest themselves in many ways. The movement is dedicated to elevation of human life. It strives to make men, even as the church and school (and less frequently the state) strive to make men. It has never been so lost in materialism, that it has lost sight of cooperation, or team-play, as its powerful end.

The state has been too frequently preoccupied with police powers, and less with far goals of human betterment. The state worships force, and it is no wonder that others at times appear to place force above persuasion.

If the change which is taking place today throughout the world may be described in a phrase, it may be described as the substitution of materialistic for non-materialistic goals of the state. The total good, with sacrifice of the individual citizen to that good, appears to be the dynamics of the present world revolution.

## Tide of Criticism Rises

"Fortune," elite organ of the business interests, August issue, addresses a letter to the President of the United States. It says in part:

"Your good friend Representative Lyndon Johnson came back from the war in Australia to confirm the rumors that our fighters are no match in combat for the Japanese Zeros; as for the PBY Catalinas, he 'would rather try to weather a storm riding on the tail of a kite.' No wonder he wanted a purge of 'the indecisive, stupid, selfish, and incompetent among our generals, admirals, and others' in Washington. Correspondent Keith Wheeler in Alaska, despite the Navy censorship, has reported the pitiful inadequacy of the Catalinas for their fighting assignment up there, along with the bravery of the men who fly them. The irony of it is that for lack of any alternative, Consolidated is still turning out Cats.

"Consider how some of the men making tanks and tank parts must feel. One day all the workers were congratulated by Army Ordnance on their part in making M-3's, which were credited for successes in the defense of Libya. Two weeks later Rommel took Tobruk, and it became obvious that an M-3 is no match for German equipment. And a few weeks after that, some of the same workers heard that they would be laid off because there was a shortage of steel and shipping.

"The point of these stories is not that such tanks and planes never should have been made. The point is not that a tank arsenal should be given steel priorities ahead of the ships without which no tank, good or bad, can get to the front. The point is simply this: gradually, all over the U. S., incompetence in our military and economic planning is being revealed to the people."



FORTUNE fails to reveal how much business men and business ideals have controlled the production front.

**Wages and Salaries** Speaking of wages and wage increases, one might take a casual glance at salary schedules of some of the biggest corporations. Though these gentlemen are some distance from breadlines, they still are making sizable gains in their standard of living. Glance, for instance, at the compensation of officers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. Though the president did not take any increase this year on his \$210,350 a year, almost three times as much as the President of the United States receives, he did permit vice presidents to increase their salaries considerably. One vice president got an increase from \$36,000 to \$45,000. Another vice president got an increase from \$55,000 to \$66,000. This pattern of increase is carried on in operating companies of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The salary of the president of the New York Telephone Company jumped from \$46,000 to \$58,000. That means an increase slightly beyond the 15 per cent allowed by the War Labor Board for wage increases. The salary of the president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company leaped from \$50,000 to \$60,000. The salary of the president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company jumped from \$50,000 to \$60,000. The operating companies of the Bell system raised the salaries of the higher officials all along the line about in equal proportion, that is 10 to 33 per cent increases.

We do not know what standard is used for these increases but it surely is not a standard revolving around the cost of living, inasmuch as when a person receives a certain salary, say \$10,000 a year, that salary can absorb more than the normal increase in the cost of living. We do not know whether these gentlemen have increased their efficiency but we make a guess the increases were granted because the telephone companies are doing a great business incident to the war and are receiving larger income.

**International Creed** A document of international importance was published last month in THE COMMONWEAL. It is called "In the Face of the World's Crisis, a Manifesto by European Catholics Sojourning in America." The list of signers includes such important people as Charles Boyer, movie actor; Paul Van Zeeland, Belgian statesman; Philip Gibbs, Lady Gainsborough, British leaders, and other persons of international note.

The document is conceived in a spirit of vast tolerance and understanding. To quote, "The universal crisis, whereof war is merely the culminating paroxysm, represents the most dire threat ever to have

menaced a civilization of free men. This threat has been given a name: Totalitarianism."

The manifesto asks the question, Is democracy the issue at stake in the struggle? And it answers it: "If by the word democracy you mean the political and social life of a community of free men, the answer must be in the affirmative." Profound criticism of the economic order is contained in this world-significant document. The question is asked, Is the preservation of capitalism the issue at stake in the struggle? This document points out that capitalism has been anarchical by making dominant the function of "freedom in economic matters." It also quarrels with capitalism because it assumes that material riches should dominate and because it has subordinated man to production.

The document finds that the totalitarian new order is rooted in a conception of existence and in a spiritual attitude utterly incompatible with Christian faith and life. It condemns Marxian socialism because of its materialistic concepts.

Significant is the statement, because of the traditional opposition of the Catholic Church to communism, the Russian people should be encouraged because a victory for Russia over Hitler would still leave the world free to choose the proper way of life. It condemns anti-Semitism. It believes that there must be a combination of freedom and interdependence of peoples. It wants the world organized to maintain freedom, irrespective of race, creed or color.

**New Brands—New Prices** Labor has not been overjoyed at the antics of the Office of Price Administration. But it should be remembered that the OPA has had a colossal task, and has received little or no cooperation from any group. Least of all from business men, with whom it is supposed, the OPA has had its greatest success. Farmers have also stood against control of the price system. Labor alone stood well toward being the victim of control, and through control, would have lost the principle of collective bargaining.

Business men, long accustomed to side-stepping the law, have worked out one clever little scheme, which has permitted sneak raises in prices.

**The clever device is simply to change brand names, and brand packages, and to fill these new cartons with the same goods at higher prices.**

The OPA order on prices derived from a given date, on given brands. But when brands did not exist on that date, they appear to be exempt from price control. At any rate, coffee—the same coffee—which used to sell in green bags, appears in red bags, and sells two to three cents higher per pound. And the grocer merely says, "We could not get any more of the old bags."





# Woman's Work

—TPCU—414



## THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**M**Y kitchen is a busy place these days. There's a tang in the air from that kettle of vegetables or fruit simmering over the fire. The dishpan is on the stove, full of glass jars being sterilized. Two of us are working at the sink, washing and cutting more vegetables. And on the shelf jars gleam with the ruby of beets, the emerald of beans, the amethyst of plums, and the cardinal red of tomatoes.

We had a victory garden this year. For two months we enjoyed the exquisite pleasure of eating our own fresh-picked vegetables. Then at the end of summer production came in with a rush. We have been canning like mad to keep good food from going to waste.

There is a very solid satisfaction in the fruits of this harvest. It was a group venture, a cooperative experiment that never interfered with the individual initiative. It succeeded beyond all expectations. In addition to the vegetables, we are bringing in the sheaves of very satisfactory human relationships.

Five families in this little suburban community secured permission to use a convenient vacant lot. Only one person in the group was an experienced gardener. Two of the men blamed their wives for "getting me into this" and were profoundly skeptical. One of the women said she didn't want much ground because she didn't want to spend much time on it. None of us were boiling with enthusiasm, but in the face of rising food costs the idea of being able to pick our own vegetables was attractive enough to overcome our inertia.

The lot was covered with a vigorous growth of crabgrass, trumpet vine and other weeds. Each family broke ground in a strip of approximately 20 by 50 feet. Two-foot grass walkways divided the plots from each other. We held a meeting or two to plan production. Our one expert gardener strongly advised that each family should put in one or two "community crops" to yield sufficient quantity to supply all five families. While outwardly agreeing, each of us secretly thought we'd concentrate on food for our own needs, and not expect to get much from the others. But results showed that he was right. The community crop idea for a group of this sort is perfectly sound. Every family had something to distribute. With better planning it would have been more. Also we have had a practical demonstration of the effectiveness of fertilizers and lime, which were put in by each gardener according to his own preference.

Next year we are going to do it again, and we will have more planning and more cooperative effort. When crops get ripe they have to be used. Two packages of seeds instead of one, properly planted and tended, would yield enough cucumbers for the whole group, for daily use and for pickling.

Two or three packages of leaf lettuce, planted at the right intervals, would keep us all in fresh lettuce all summer. Twenty-four tomato plants, tended by our gardener, made us all go to canning in self-defense.

Our chief skeptic underwent a mental change when he pulled his first radishes. He made successive plantings and distributed radishes to the group. And the Kentucky Wonder pole bean came to him like a miraculous revelation. His late crop of beans, on a tent-shaped frame, was known as the "bean-forest." There was plenty for all, to eat and to can. Among the other crops which bore in great enough quantity for distribution, were acorn and crook-necked squash, sweet corn, cabbages and pumpkins. It would have been easy to include carrots, beets, green peppers, lima beans and various kinds of greens in this list, all of which were grown successfully but in small quantity by individual families.

We swapped garden tools, and when canning time arrived we swapped canning equipment. Pressure cookers and water-bath containers were passed from one family to another. One person was delegated to buy jars for the group. Recipe books were passed around and demonstrations were given in the use of the various canning methods. Even the men helped out, and glowed with pride while exhibiting "a beautiful jar of beans."

Two families in the group have fruit trees. As the plums and apples ripened, they were picked and distributed. This surplus fruit, which formerly went to waste, was carefully planned for by the recipients. Each family has several jars of plums or plum jam, jars of apple sauce, glasses of jelly, or quart jars of sliced apples for pies.

When frost finally strikes, there will be green tomatoes hanging on the shriveled vines to make us all some luscious pickles and relish.

Next year, if war does not take us away from this peaceful spot, we'll dig together again and this time she'll be a ding-buster.

In case you haven't tried canning yet, I am going to pass on a recipe I received

from the Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. This arrived almost simultaneously with a bushel of tomatoes. The timing was perfect. Tomatoes will be on the market in lavish quantities until late in the fall, and perhaps you may have a surplus from your own garden or from friends. If you buy them, it's worthwhile to get to the local farmers' market for savings on a quantity purchase.

Tomato juice is about the easiest thing to put up that I tried, and it does not require any special canning equipment. If you don't want to buy jars, you can probably find enough bottles with corks in your house and from the neighbors, as I did. Be sure the corks are tight and complete the sealing by dipping in paraffin. Incidentally, the product, when made of fully-ripe deep red tomatoes is better than any canned tomato juice I ever tasted.

Work fast when you can tomato juice—this saves vitamins. To insure speed, work with only enough tomatoes to make one to two gallons of juice at a time.

First, wash and trim the tomatoes. You do not have to remove the skins. To preserve the flavor and color, use stainless steel knives if possible. Avoid copper, brass or iron utensils.

Cut the tomatoes into small pieces. Then put them on the stove and simmer them until they are softened. Do not boil them.

Put the hot tomatoes through a fine sieve in order to remove the skins and seeds.

Add from one-half to one teaspoon of salt to each quart of juice. However, omit the salt if the juice is for infants or invalids on saltless diets.

Reheat the juice immediately. If you use glass containers, heat the juice just to boiling, pour it into the sterilized jars or bottles, and seal them. No processing is necessary. Invert the jars while they are cooling.

If you use tin containers, heat the juice to 180 to 190 degrees F., or to simmering, pour it into the cans, seal and process for five minutes. This processing time applies to altitudes of 1,000 feet or less. Increase the processing time 20 per cent for every 1,000 feet additional altitude.

Do not leave any head space when putting tomato juice in either glass jars or tin cans.

Because spices tend to darken the color of the juice and change the flavor, it is best to add them at the time you serve the juice instead of when you can it.



# Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 278,  
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS

Editor:

The women's auxiliary to Electrical Workers Local No. 278, of Corpus Christi, Texas, with the assistance of Local No. 278 members, entertained with a dance for the enlisted men of the Naval Air Station at the USO on the Hill, Tuesday night, July 7, 1942.

Cake and punch were served, and prizes were given to the enlisted men. The grand prize was a long distance call to any place in the United States, and the boy who won this prize called his mother in Kansas City, Mo., just before midnight.

This party was in line with the resolution introduced by Electrical Workers Local No. 278 at the forty-fifth convention of the Texas State Federation of Labor in Fort Worth, and unanimously adopted by the convention.

The auxiliary was happy to have as their guest on the evening of the dance Lt. Commander Sackett from the Naval Air Station. Everyone reported a grand time and the auxiliary was most glad to have this opportunity to entertain the boys in the service. We sincerely hope that those who attended the party enjoyed it as much as the ladies who gave it, and we feel sure that the boys considered it a great success. We know that all other crafts will be glad to join with us in giving our boys entertainment of the right kind.

This is surely a worthy cause in which every mother, wife and daughter should be proud to take part. Let's do everything we can to give these boys the wholesome entertainment in the environment they have enjoyed at home. Many of us have sons who are away from home—wouldn't we all be glad to know our boys could have this kind of friendship all over the United States? We must keep up the morale of our boys in the service and this cannot be done if we leave them standing on street corners, with little money and no place to go for the right kind of a good time. The boys are doing their part—let's do ours by cheering them and giving them good things to eat "home style."

The accompanying photograph shows the auxiliary committee in charge of the entertainment: Mrs. H. L. Speer, Mrs. Gene Hendricks, Mrs. Eddie Mathieu, Mrs. C. M. McMaster, Mrs. Joe Shaw, Mrs. W. W. McClellan and Mrs. John Heidland; together with three guests and Lt. Commander Sackett.

MRS. W. W. MCCLELLAN,

2508 Hulbert.

Press Secretary.

Editor's note: Unfortunately the photograph did not arrive soon enough to be included in the JOURNAL.

## THANKS FOR COOPERATION

In a recent issue of its publication, "Union Label facts," the Woman's International Auxiliary of the International Typographical Union published the entire list of I. B. E. W. manufacturers of electrical merchandise which would be purchased by domestic consumers, including lamps, lamp shades, electrical novelties, refrigeration, radios, flashlights and batteries, dry cell batteries and fuses, electrical specialties, household appliances and electric batteries. We wish to thank the auxiliary for putting the spot light on our union-made merchandise.

When you are buying Christmas cards, ask for those with the union typographical label.



Courtesy National Association Service

## FOR A MEATLESS DINNER

By SALLY LUNN

If you find that the butcher doesn't have that juicy steak you were going to get and nothing else in his case appeals to you, try a meatless dinner for a change. It's also very convenient on the days when you don't want to go to market—and none of us has an oversupply of time right now—to be able to dish up something attractive from the materials you always have on hand on your pantry shelf and refrigerator.

When planning meat substitutes, try to use cheese, eggs, dried beans or peas, all of which are high in proteins comparable to the proteins in meat.

### Macaroni Ka-Bobs

- ½ lb. elbow macaroni
- 2 eggs slightly beaten
- 1 large sweet spanish onion
- 3 large tomatoes
- 4 tbs. butter
- 2 cups cheese sauce
- salt and pepper to taste

Cook the elbow macaroni in boiling salted water until tender and drain. Add one tbs. butter. Then arrange in well-buttered baking cups. Pour over each cup one or two tbs. of the beaten egg mixture, dividing it evenly between the macaroni cups. Place in moderate oven about 15 minutes or just long enough for the egg mixture to cook. While the macaroni cups are baking, broil slices of tomato and onion, using the remaining butter for topping on these. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Arrange broiled onion and tomato slices with macaroni mounds on each, and serve at once with a hot mild cheese sauce. A pretty little garnish,

such as a slice of stuffed olive on each mound, gives it a festive air.

### Creamy Cheese Sauce

- 2 tbs. butter
- 2 tbs. flour
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 1½ cups milk
- ½ lb. processed cheese

Melt butter, add flour mixed with salt; stir until well blended. Pour on milk gradually, while stirring constantly. Bring to boiling point; boil two minutes. Place in top of double boiler and add one-half pound soft processed cheese, American, pimento, or similar mild flavor. The processed cheese melts very quickly and smoothly. As soon as melted, the sauce is ready to serve. If you want a more piquant flavor, add one or two tablespoons of catsup.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture gives these helpful hints on using cheese:

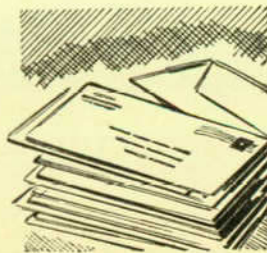
Keep heat low in cooking cheese dishes atop the stove, by setting them in a pan of hot water. Most cheese dishes cooked in the oven need temperatures from slow to moderate.

Get cheese into small pieces before you combine it with other ingredients in most cooked dishes. Grate the cheese, slice it, cube it, or run it through a sieve. That way the cheese cooks more quickly, can be distributed evenly throughout. Cheese heated in one big chunk stays in that chunk after the fat melts out. Then it is impossible to divide this mass into smaller pieces and mix them evenly throughout the dish.





# Correspondence



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## MICHIGAN STATE CONFERENCE OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Editor:

President Mal Harris of the Michigan State Conference of Electrical Workers, has wished this task on me, and I cannot say it's an unwelcome one.

Our state conference is one of the newer organizations of its kind and is growing very rapidly. Every session finds new delegates from new locals. This organization will soon be known as the most militant group of its kind anywhere.

When the conference was formed it was agreed that a one-day meeting quarterly would be sufficient, but in the two years the conference has been functioning the amount of work has increased to such proportions that at the August 3 meeting it was decided to take two days for the next session. Local No. 58, Detroit, will be host for the two-day conference. Brother Frank Riley, business manager of Local No. 58, is chairman on arrangements. From what I can find out, it's intimated that there will be a goodly amount of pleasure for the delegates and their ladies as well as work for the delegates.

The committee working on labor and safety laws will have its report ready for the conference session.

It is the hope of the committee that all of the locals will have discussed and acted on the proposed changes of the Michigan State Compensation Laws.

Your committee is of the opinion that this is the year of "golden opportunity." At no time in the history of the state of Michigan have so many working people been interested in compensation, labor and safety laws. At the same time the men and women who make our laws are and will be interested in our wants, because upon the workers, the law makers depend for their jobs.

The committee will bend every effort to get some of the candidates for state office to attend the conference.

While these candidates for office will be with us at the conference we shall endeavor to get them to publicly state their intention of supporting our cause. Of course we will enlist support from everyone and all organizations.

Attend the two-day conference to be held in Detroit, October 17 and 18. If you miss it you will be the one with regrets.

JOSEPH F. MCCARTHY,  
Press Secretary.

## TENNESSEE STATE ELECTRICAL WORKERS ASSOCIATION

Editor:

No better example of the fruits of true unionism has come to our attention than the report of Business Manager Hicks, of L. U. No. 934, Kingsport, Tenn., to the August 2 conference of the Tennessee State Electrical Workers Association at Chattanooga. For several years the I. O. has worked to assist the up-hill struggle of a few determined members of the I. B. E. W. in that section of the state. At the last conference in Jackson, Tenn., a pool was started by L. U. No. 474, Memphis, whereby the association could loan

L. U. No. 934 enough to keep their office open and a business manager in the field.

Now Brother Hicks tells us that L. U. No. 934 is handling the men for two dams and some large war projects that will start soon. Non-unionists from all over East Tennessee and North Carolina are flocking into the office for these jobs. At the request of International Organizer H. F. Adair, these men are being sent back to their home towns and told to join the local union there and when they are needed their business manager will be called on for the needed number of men. In this way we will be following the plan outlined by the I. O. in the six regional meetings. International Organizer E. E. McDaniel prefaced Business Manager Hick's report, and we gain the idea that L. U. No. 934 will very soon be "on her feet" and in a position to reciprocate to the locals who came to her assistance in true union fashion when it was so sorely needed.

This report and the one Business Manager Ted Loftis gave us on the Inland Waterways boat building program, moved International Representative Gordon Freeman to comment on the real good our association is doing, and he lamented the fact that the membership of the TVA area could not be here and see and feel the spirit of real unionism displayed at this conference.

Brother Sutton tells us the committee who went before the contractors' convention got their pledge to support our state inspection law.

International Organizer "Curly" McMillian pointed out that we need more publicity before the general public and the business people of this valley on the quiet effort the I. B. E. W. is making to promote the betterment of the working people and the support given our government on the war jobs in this section.

Reports from the delegates show our members are buying War Bonds and Stamps, and are solidly behind the government in the war. The matter of entertaining the delegates was discussed and it was suggested by President W. B. Doss that we dispense with the banquet, etc., and put this money in education for our members and the general public where we meet.

Brother Adair stated he had gained some good knowledge for their campaign to organize a state association in North Carolina.

The association was indebted to L. U. No. 175 for the grand place to meet in their home, and the fine entertainment. The conference will be in Nashville next December.

CHARLES J. MAUNSELL,  
Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

### "SUPERSONICS" AND MUSIC

Editor:

This subject may have a great deal to do with sinking U-boats pestering our coastlines. It is said that the United States Navy will soon have a way of tracking down and locating under-sea craft over wide areas. They say that once a sub is located, the rest is easy. The United States Navy researchers have been experimenting with sound vibra-

tions for years and this research comes under the heading of supersonics. It is not impossible to sink subs, battleships, and explode bombs and torpedoes at long range.

Supersonics, you may know, in the spectrum of sound waves, represents 15,000 to 40,000 vibrations per second. The human ear cannot distinguish sound above 20,000 vibrations. The pipe organ's lowest note registers 16 vibrations. The piano range is between 27.5 to 4,186 vibrations. A piccolo's highest note is 4,752. They state that a good Turkish cymbal vibrates from 12,000 to 13,000 per second when struck, and an orchestra's overtones are heard up to 15,000, which is the threshold of supersonics.

Until very recently subs could not be located with any signal success. Ever since the first World War ships have been signalling by under-water methods, since water is a better carrier of sound than air.

Amazing things have been done with supersonics in many fields, and enough to hint at great future possibilities. They say that musicians will be called upon to fight disease, fire, as well as the enemy, with their instruments instead of firearms.

Dr. Leslie A. Chambers in his famous supersonic laboratory at the Johnson Foundation of the University of Pennsylvania, is one of the pathfinders. Dr. Chambers, running ordinary cow's milk over a diaphragm vibrating to a high G sharp, shakes the milk so hard, that the tenderest infant can easily digest it. A canning company uses the same technique in killing bacteria in its product.

Dr. Chambers also applies these high vibrations to typhoid germs, male spermic fluid and white blood cells. "When typhoid germs are subject to these vibrations," Dr. Chambers said, "they break up into their constituent parts. Then by centrifuging the different ingredients these can be separated. One of these is the antigen of the typhoid germ. When this antigen is introduced to the body, there are produced antibodies which have the power of immunizing against typhoid infection."

The same principles are applied to putting out fire. Years ago Charles Kellogg, a vaudeville star, would extinguish a candle flame with a high, barely audible sound. In 1926 the New York Fire Department was demonstrating the method of stopping fire with a (piano) tuning fork. They say the field is wide open for some researcher, for nothing further has since been worked out on this method. Supersonics is still in its infancy.

Scientists say we know almost nothing about the whole subject of vibration. They do know it is a tremendous subject and comes close to holding the secret of the universe. For instance, when you sound your A, you do no more than make a tone you can hear but you do generate energy. All the tremendous energy locked up in nature is in constant vibration. Over 70 octaves are found in the full spectrum of sound waves. Above the supersonics' 40,000 vibrations per second, we run into the ultrasonic, which will run to astronomical figures.

Calculations are that a symphony orchestra throughout an ordinary evening concert will generate enough energy to run a 200-horse-



power engine. They say if a musician knew how to hook up this energy in a practical way, he would be selling power as well as entertainment and could double his earnings.

You understand, power is used destructively as well as constructively. They say musicians could be used to destroy enemy bridges. It is said a violinist wagered he could fiddle down a wagon bridge. After spending some time with different notes he finally found the note that vibrated in unison with the bridge, and played it, 'tis said, until the bridge rocked so violently the town authorities stopped him and called off all bets. They say it might be possible for a lone fiddler to sink a battleship if he knew the right rate of vibration.

Maybe you can recall what vibration did to the large bridge in the northwestern part of the United States several years ago and then you may partly realize the possibilities of using super and ultrasonics to advantage. To date, there are no schedules or tables to figure from, like trigonometric functions, etc. It was not so many years ago that science was not so far progressed in wireless, aeronautics, and radio. Who knows what the future will hold for us? Who knows what *supersonics* and *ultrasonics* will do to and for humanity?

#### REGULAR ANNUAL PICNIC-1942

All members and families were invited to a free picnic at the Chain of Rocks amusement park on Riverview Drive, August 29, 1942.

Each member was presented with an attendance prize card with tickets for all the concessions, hot dogs, hamburgers, ice cream, soda, and beer, and a seven piece orchestra for dancing. Music by Morry Newman and the Missourians. The picnic opened at nine o'clock with attendance picking up as the hours passed to 12 midnight. It was a memorable day to be sure, everyone orderly, full of fun, lunch, rides, dancing and good spirits. The children had the time of their lives and left the park happy but tired.

Many out-of-town members and officers from other local unions attended the picnic and helped the main feature by buying War Bonds and Stamps at a special booth set up for the occasion. Local No. B-1 has and is continuing to show their patriotism at every function.

All our members know that the officers and picnic committee have served them well and I, in behalf of the entire membership, want to thank them for their earnest efforts.

—BUY ENOUGH BONDS—  
AND THEY'LL

STAY ACROSS THE PONDS

M. A. MORRY" NEWMAN,  
The Lover of "Light" Work.

L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.  
Editor:

Please publish the following communication from Frederick V. Eich, an officer of the educational committee of our local union:

Some primary days have come and gone, others are here or coming, but to date the general trend is for the various parties to blindly renominate for congressional office men who have proven themselves unfit for the offices they seek. Men who are all for big business and special privilege. The isolationists, poll taxers and anti-laborites such as Fish and Barry of New York, Smith of Virginia and Daniels of Texas. There is not much chance of Smith or Daniels not being elected, what with the southern aristocracy and the poll tax to help them out, but we sincerely hope that enough working men will

#### READ

"Military fund" with direct payments to members in armed forces, by L. U. No. 313.

Labor's fighting pledge on Labor Day, by L. U. No. 363.

Trenchant questions about telephone franchises, by L. U. No. 103.

The historic dollar hangs on the wall, by L. U. No. 86.

Winning elections, both kinds, by L. U. No. 271.

Exposing "fugitives from a firing squad," by L. U. No. B-3.

Supersonics, a new fighting weapon, by L. U. No. B-1.

Radio men wanted in New Orleans, by L. U. No. 1139.

Picnics, held and postponed, War Bonds, mounting production, Brothers going into armed forces, and other news of electrical workers going all-out for war.

be able to scrape up enough money to pay their poll taxes to enable them at least to cast a strong protest vote against these misrepresentatives of the people that pay their salaries.

The Senate has passed the bill which will permit our soldiers based in "Continental U. S." to vote for Representatives and Senators without registering or paying poll tax, but it still must pass the gantlet of the poll taxers in the House, led by Rankin of Mississippi, who sees only the beginning of the end of the poll tax if the soldier vote bill goes through. Apparently these "gentlemen" think our soldiers are good enough to fight but not good enough to put in a vote that might bounce some of these same "gentlemen" out of office.

These men are taking advantage of the fact that so many of our so-called representatives are taking vacations to mend their political fences that it is impossible to get a quorum, to hold up this bill until it will be too late to be of any use this year at least. Like the convict in the death cell fighting for a reprieve, they want to put off the day of reckoning as long as possible. It is up to us individually and collectively to do our best to see that they get kicked out.

We find these "poll taxers" and pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists in the forefront of the movement to saddle the cost of the war on the "Little Guy" with the excuse that it will prevent inflation. When it comes to talking about deflating the National Association of Manufacturers, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, or their individual members we find these gentlemen stricken speechless. Such deflation would inevitably curtail the amount of money these organizations and individuals would have to spend for propaganda in the so-called "Free Press."

A flagrant example of this has been appearing in the subsidized press this week in the guise of news items presenting a so-called survey of the strike situation by the aforementioned National Association of Manufacturers. PM, our New York City newspaper that does NOT take paid advertising

and is therefore not controlled by big business, calls this so-called survey "An alarmist rewrite of War Labor Board (WLB) figures." The WLB found that the strike situation was encouraging and made a report of the MAN DAYS lost. It made no mention of causes of the strikes. The NAM "survey" takes the WLB figures of man days lost, multiplies them by eight to make them man hours so that they would look that much worse, and adds as an afterthought that the causes were "trivial" and that as a matter of course labor was entirely to blame. They fail to mention that many of these strikes are forced on the men by employers refusing to live up to decisions of the National Labor Relations Board or the War Labor Board, or by refusing the services of these boards in settling controversies. They figure (the employers) that because of labor's voluntary relinquishment of the right to strike, that if they can aggravate the men into a strike it will give labor another black eye, and possibly give the stooges of big business, in Congress, ammunition to use in sponsoring and pushing anti-labor legislation which will leave these employers free to exploit labor and to gather in their unholy profits at the expense of the nation's war effort.

Some might ask "How can they make more profits by cutting wages and working longer hours when their profits are fixed on a percentage of the costs?" Don't be naive, Brother! What do you think they pay their lawyers huge retainers or salaries for? They are looking ahead to the period after the war, when, if they have labor by the throat, WE will have another depression and they will have the money and will again make labor "a drug on the market." They gamble, too, on the possibility that instead of a Roosevelt as President we will again have one of Big Business' monkeys on a stick. If a ceiling can be placed on wages they can bring contract costs up to the point at which they make their 30 or more per cent profit by using three men where only two would be necessary and then slowing them up by using uneconomical methods of operation and of material distribution.

If anyone has the temerity to attempt to expose waste, inefficiency or monopoly on the part of any of these fugitives from a firing squad, their "dollar a year men" take care of him by having him framed and fired. If you think this "can't happen here" just check up on what happened to Frederick Libbey, engineering consultant of the War Production Board.

Fortunately for labor and the nation as a whole our labor leaders of both A. F. of L. and C. I. O. are awake to this danger and are demanding labor representation on the War Production Board equal to that of industry.

We find Administrator Henderson, of the Office of Price Administration, yelling his head off for a ceiling on wages and farm prices to control inflation, and then calmly, without turning a hair, discussing with the Office of the Petroleum Co-ordinator an increase in the price of fuel oil "to boost the supply." No one heard him say anything about an increase in the wages of the oil field workers to boost production.

New York City and the metropolitan area is still the orphan of the war so far as war contracts are concerned. While hundreds of factories, thousands of machines, and nearly half a million experienced workers are standing idle, government agencies are placing contracts with firms that first must put up factory buildings, then get new machinery, the material for which is badly needed for offensive war supplies, and last, but not least, take farm labor and train it in the required skills before production can start.



Their reason? Labor costs are too high. So what happens? The needle trades agree to make an adjustment of their wages to make it possible to get some of these contracts. Did they get them? Sure, they got a few TOKEN contracts to keep them quiet in the hope that they might get more, and a new flag-waving drive to cut wages in other industries to meet the "competition" of the labor exploiters in other parts of the country. Can't you smell the smoke of the anti-labor fires of big business?

JERE SULLIVAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

Once again the members of Local No. 7 had a wonderful clam bake, and it sure was enjoyed by all the members and guests who attended. It was an ideal day and the dinner was what we expected after being in the same Turner's Park in East Longmeadow last year.

The morning was given over to sports, and the baseball game was the most interesting, the captains being "High Tension" Wilson and "Flash" Gordon. It was nip and tuck until the last man was out. The score was 21 to 19 in favor of "High Tension" Wilson's team. It sure was a surprise to have Dan Garvey win in a pitcher's contest over his son Walter, who tried hard to beat his father, and Lou Lalibertie and his son on opposite sides, and Harold Bersha and his son also in line and Brother McGarrett was there but his son being ill could not attend.

Business Manager Charles Caffey had to relieve Dan Garvey in the ninth inning to stop the rally the "Flash" Gordon team had started, and by wonderful support, the fly chasers and powerful hitting, Jim Griffin of the losers, Lou Lalibertie of the winners, and wonderful fielding by both sides, it sure helped the boys to get up an appetite for the big feed. I can surely say no one got away from the table hungry. It seemed quite a few of the boys saved their lobster and you could see bags being carried to the car to give friend wife a treat when they got home.

After the dinner there were quite a few games being played, but there were no prizes donated from the contractors this year, but there was plenty of other excitement to keep the boys interested and I know quite a few of the out-of-town Brothers who are still in our midst spoke highly of the bake. It gave them a wonderful chance to meet the majority of the officers and members that they would not have met otherwise.

Brother Caffey and the committee worked hard to put the bake over in such a short time and we give them all a vote of thanks. With most of the boys having to work on Sunday it was hard telling how many would turn out, but the boys just did not work that day and over 140 members showed up at the bake.

I saw Brother Kenefick and Vice President Regan from Boston come in late. I wonder if Brother Kenefick wanted to duck the ball game, for I think he must have lost five pounds at the one last year.

We received sad news about both of the Sullivan boys, Mathew and Walter, being on the sick list. We all hope for a speedy recovery.

E. MULLARKEY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

After a mild "bawling out" by the president of Local No. 16 for having failed in my duty for the last two months, will endeavor

### Mail to Overseas Americans

Mail takes ships. Ships must carry munitions and food. Ships are scarce. They are being sunk rapidly. Here the Post Office Department must meet a new situation. In consequence, the Post Office Department has ruled that increased bulk mail like that of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL cannot be permitted to Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and other overseas territories of the United States. The International Office has told the Post Office Department it will cooperate. This means that new members in these overseas territories will not receive the official JOURNAL. If other members change their overseas addresses, they will not receive the JOURNAL. Until hostilities are over, they will have to borrow a copy from a Brother member. Sorry.

to get a few "pet peeves" off my chest this month.

Of course we all know that we are at war and that we must conserve all we can, especially in the line of metals. But there seems to be a tendency to break down all standards of electrical materials to the point where it is becoming dangerous. Take, for instance, the construction of the barracks used in the various continents, built entirely of wooden construction. The majority of these have been wired in B-X, and Rome X, or "rope," as many term it. Both these materials if properly and safely installed take good mechanics, of which we have a dearth at present. And then quite a lot of "thin wall" conduit is being used, and I know of one instance right here in Evansville where a short run of this "thin wall" had to be removed as 16 - 20 D. nails were removed where they had gone into the conduit. Of course this could be the fault of the carpenter, but why use conduit that has no more resistive strength than that, when rigid conduit would have given much better service? And all of this in a million dollar plant.

From all appearances it seems as though the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. will get together. Let's hope so. This can happen and bring together a militant body of 11 million men, and would have a tendency to stop a movement now starting to launch a third group, which of course would be a company union organization and would affect the I. B. E. W. as much if not more than any other international, as the main instigators are the employees of the Bell Telephone Companies and large utility interests headed by Consolidated Edison of New York City.

Work has been very good in this jurisdiction with several more jobs showing up. We have quite a few visiting members now working in our jurisdiction and are glad to have them with us.

I see in the last WORKER where the I. B. E. W. placed another bunch of the old boys on their well-earned pensions. Among those I recognized were my old friends Jim Arnold from down Tampa way, and "Hank" Perry, the old cable splicer from St. Louis. Con-

gratulations to them, and may they live long and enjoy their pensions.

I see where the I. O. has put on sale the new buttons, showing membership ages. As it looks now they cover only 10-15-25 years. What about all of us old bucks who have cards of over 40 years or more?

E. E. HOSKINSON,  
Press Secretary.

*Editor's note: Thanks for the pleasant reference. Twenty-five year buttons, of course, include all above twenty-five years.*

#### L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Local No. B-18 has just come through an experience unique, I believe, in labor history. A purely voluntary "stoppage of work," in which various groups of employees came out when they were ready entirely of their own volition in an ever-increasing demonstration which, when it finally reached really serious proportions, forced a still-incredulous management to completely reverse itself and grant a general wage increase of \$15 per month to well over 6,000 employees, when only a week before a request for an increase had been flatly denied.

It all started when a committee of linemen, who had been trying for over a year to effect some improvement in their wages, reported back to the main body of linemen that their latest proposals had been politely rejected and that no counter proposal had been made to them. Upon receiving this information, the linemen—some 200 of them—voted to take a day off on the following Tuesday and appear in a body before the Board of Water and Power Commissioners to demand that negotiations be reopened. Tuesday came, and the linemen were on hand to see the board, but no board appeared. The linemen then decided that they would stay off until Thursday, the next board meeting day, and again appear in a body. On Thursday the board met and informed the linemen that "the matter of an increase was not before the board and that there was nothing to discuss."

The linemen by this time were so annoyed by these "run-around" tactics that they decided to stay out indefinitely, and instead of reporting to work they would report each day to the Labor Temple. On Friday when they looked around they found many new faces in the hall. Foremen, troublemen and helpers had joined them. Sunday a specially called meeting in the Labor Temple brought out over 1,000 members, many of whom promised support. Sunday was, of course, a regular day off and the large crowd had no particular significance, but on Monday when over 1,200 employees reported to the Labor Temple instead of to their jobs, everyone knew that at long last the Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles really was confronted with a situation about which they had often read but with which they had hitherto had no experience.

On Tuesday an even larger crowd appeared. The original group of 200 linemen had been augmented by the addition of not only their fellow workers in the overhead section but by practically the entire underground personnel, the electric mechanics, the testers and many other groups, including a large representation of clerks. This was too much even for our municipally-owned, politically-controlled Department of Water and Power. The two general managers sent for our representatives and proposed a \$15 per month increase for practically every one of over 6,000 employees, effective September 1, and no discrimination against any employee. This proposal, when presented to the men, was accepted but without too much enthu-



iasm. The linemen, who really needed a \$40 increase to bring them up to the prevailing contractors' wage scale, were led to accept this \$15 substitute by considering the great good which would be derived by so many thousands of underpaid clerks and other more-or-less helpless and unorganized groups, and since so many of these had now joined with them, the linemen were generous enough to forego for the time being their own justifiable demands.

After voting acceptance, the entire group returned to work at noon on Wednesday, August 19. On August 27 the Board of Water and Power Commissioners voted to adopt the new wage schedules, and this put the final seal of approval upon the agreement reached between the men and the management.

Thus has been brought to a successful conclusion the first and only stoppage of work of any proportions in the history of the "department." We feel that the principle of collective bargaining which has been so widely accepted everywhere else has at last been more or less forcibly established here and we feel sure that whenever it is again necessary for a committee to negotiate for the union something of the old high hat attitude will have disappeared.

During the "stoppage" no serious emergency on the department system was neglected. Operators and electric trouble dispatchers were told to remain on their jobs. Volunteer crews of linemen were sent out to connect up necessary services for the Army and for defense plants. Troublemakers were sent out to investigate all trouble calls and to correct those which might endanger life or property. Men responsible for blackout duty were told to continue with their duty in so far as it applied to blackouts, and the citizens, except in a few minor instances, suffered no inconvenience as a result of our activity and no lack of blackout protection whatever.

For the successful handling of such a situation at such a time, great credit is due to our business manager, Brother E. P. Taylor, on whom much of the responsibility for important decisions fell, to International Representative Gene Gaillac, without whose advice and guidance we would probably have overlooked many important points, and to the linemen's committee who did such a splendid job 24 hours a day in maintaining service and confidence and securing the cooperation of all employees concerned.

And now for the "pay off"—which is literally a pay off! Under the terms of a resolution adopted at our regular meeting, our local has undertaken to raise the necessary funds to repay the lost wages of every employee who took part in the stoppage. Thus, everybody wins and nobody loses—and just between you and me, we all feel pretty proud of ourselves.

GEORGE SIMMONDS,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C. Government Branch

Editor:

Our open meeting as planned was held at the Hamilton Hotel, Wednesday, August 19, for the purpose of organizing. The meeting was called to order by President Graham at 8:30 p. m. After a brief explanation of the purpose of the meeting, Brother Graham introduced Brother Welsh, master electrician of Public Works, who gave a talk that I wish every non-union man in the Navy Yard could have heard, and I am sure those who were present at this meeting were enlightened as to the purpose and benefits of union by Brother Welsh's talk.

His talk was not a lot of fancy words, but plain facts in plain words, which I am sure

## HONORED

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 11, 1942

AUG 28 1942

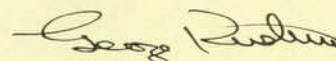
Mr. A. L. Wegener  
International Brotherhood of  
Electrical Workers  
1200 - 15th Street, N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wegener:

The National War Labor Board at a recent meeting unanimously resolved that you be asked to serve as a member of the Board representing the employees while Mr. Woll is unavailable. The Board unanimously resolved that I be instructed to notify you that in Mr. Woll's absence you are requested to sit for him.

The next meeting of the Board will be held in Room 5341, Tuesday, August 11, 1942, at 10:30 a. m.

Sincerely yours,



George Kirstein  
Executive Secretary.



will do our organization a lot of good. Brother Graham next introduced Brother Sam Terry, a member of L. U. No. 26, and at present an organizer for the International Office, who gave a brief talk on union and its benefits. At the close of the meeting Brother Clem Preller and the executive board from L. U. No. 26 was introduced by Brother Graham, and Brother Preller gave a few words.

After the meeting was closed refreshments were served and a good time was had by all.

CARL M. TAYLOR,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD. Editor:

Now that the weather situation has moderated we may expect to find more letters from members of the old school. Most of the old timers or regulars are replaced with entirely new names from new locals and new names from old locals. New talent is always desirable and possibly a change for the better. At the same time we still desire to hear from the old names, even though infrequently.

In our monthly perusal of these pages we found a rather interesting bit of news enhanced by a picture of the truck that is com-

pletely equipped to perform civilian defense duties in times of emergency, in the jurisdiction of Local No. 98. Here we have a concrete example how seriously labor takes its duties in its patriotic effort to aid the community in times of emergency. No mere lip service this, but a real organization designed to really perform when duty calls. Congratulations, Local No. 98 and Brother William D. Walker, your business manager! That article in the JOURNAL about the ramifications and connections of the Bell Telephone Co. and the A. T. & T. and the varied connections of its directors and officers reads like fiction. Who would ever think that this organization with its nice and polite sounding literature designed to enlighten the public as to its great public service to the country and the public in general, is so monstrous, like a huge octopus sprawled all over our fair land? To hear them talk on the radio, read their literature in the press, and their circular sent along with their bills, one is almost led to believe their business is solely that of a great altruistic organization whose sole aim is to look out for the welfare of us all.

The latest system of erecting knocked down or assembly built homes to speed up the erec-



tion of homes for defense workers in various industries makes interesting reading in these pages. All of the work is performed by union labor of all the trades involved and makes for harmonious conditions in this new industry.

At present we're all still pretty busy in our varied defense projects. You'll find the boys pretty well distributed in every industry, or better yet, we should say, in every industry that is expanding its facilities.

On this project we find Ed Rost in supreme command and aided by Clayton Burch. Bill Ebauer claims to be a shoulder strapper, to use his own words. Bill, as you may know by now, is a great lover of dumb animals. He'll never see a horse in a bread line, he can't bear the thought.

Bart Forman of that short rabbit punch fame, has enhanced the job by his presence. Bart has been around quite a time but managed to "distribute" himself on varied jobs that made it rare to run across him. At any rate Bart is a welcome addition to any job. Jack Taylor, who isn't exactly a shrinking violet, found his way around these parts and helps things along by his presence. Al Ehrman performs on this project in the capacity of pusher, or do you like foreman better? Al has also managed to steer clear of us for some time but we do manage to catch up with these dodgers every once in a while. John Raynor and his little Johnnie are now performing for this outfit. What little John doesn't know he soon picks up from Ebauer or pop. A chip off the old block if ever there was one.

The election period is just around the corner and political literature is to be found all over the lot. Labor never found so many self-appointed friends as can be found at present. We should all be on the alert and use the old tried and true method of rewarding friends and punishing the enemies.

R. S. ROSEMAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

I will not mention our financial secretary this time. I think I have "rode" him plenty recently.

Brother Simpson has been working in Portsmouth, Va., with the Dry Dock Associates. While working the first of August a scaffold gave way, and hurt him. Here's hoping by the time this goes to press that Brother Simpson will be able to return to work.

We are glad to hear that Brother John Dunn is improving since an accident recently.

Local Union No. 80 is sorry to report the death of Brother Jake Mayhew. Although a new member he was very well liked by all who were close to him.

Brother J. M. Duke, a well known member of Local No. 80 lost his wife recently. Mrs. Duke's death was a shock to members of Local No. 80. I can earnestly say that all who were close to Brother Duke share his feeling of sorrow.

Brother R. H. Palmer, Jr., tells me that he has some laborers working at Yorktown digging a ditch. While digging they chopped some parkway cable in several pieces. They came running to Brother Palmer and asked him what kind of root it was. I have never been able to determine whether the stuff was hot or not, but if it was hot they will know what kind of root it is next time.

Local No. 80 is losing a Brother or two a week to military service. I want to report that Brother Red Godwin has hit the spot. He is warrant officer in the U. S. Navy. He says he will be an admiral soon.

Here's hoping every member of Local No. 80 is buying War Bonds and Stamps.

Victory for all!

M. P. MARTIN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

During August 16-20 Rochester played host to the New York State Federation of Labor, the first time in 14 years.

From the standpoint of business conducted you will no doubt read of it elsewhere in this issue of the WORKER, but from a social standpoint it will go down in labor history as one of the most successful.

On Sunday, August 16, Local No. 86 gave a dinner to the delegates and officers of the New York State Electrical Workers Association.

Short speeches were made by Brothers "Bill" Fisher of Local No. 41, Buffalo, former business manager but now president of the common council, and acting mayor of Buffalo at the time of our convention; International Vice President William D. Walker, International Representative John Daly, "Pat" Cummings of Local No. 724, Albany; Harry Van Arsdale, business manager, and Bert Kirkman, president of Local No. 3, New York City; "Joe" Lorenz, of Local No. 25, Long Island, N. Y. Our business manager, John Downs, acted as toastmaster.

Last but not least, our revered charter member, "Old Bill" Cook, attended this dinner. He was called upon to say a few words and he reminded us of the huge gains labor has made in the past 50 years and compared a few of the conditions during the early struggles of labor with conditions today.

Local No. 86 was granted a signal honor at the session of the New York State Electrical Workers Association on the morning of August 16, when our business manager, John Downs, was elected vice president of that association.

A week previous a number of us from 86 journeyed to Walker's Grove in Williams-ville, N. Y., where Local No. 41 held another of their famous stag picnics. As always the picnic was a big success, although we couldn't help but notice the attendance was slimmer than previous years and especially so of neighboring locals, due to the large number of Brothers working on defense jobs and working Saturdays. However, we did manage

to "corral" for a long enough time to photograph them, Presidents Leonard "Nigger" Koepf, of Local No. 41; J. C. "Vic" Vickery, of Local No. 237, and Frank J. "Catchy" Epping of Local No. B-86. This reverses the usual procedure; generally it is the business managers who get their pictures in the WORKER! This time they stood in back of the photographer for a change.

One of those incidents you read about happened to Local No. 86 the other day. We received a donation to our defense committee to help us in our lockout by our employers.

Don't jump ahead of yourself now, times have changed and so have our relations with our employers since that request for aid went out to the Brotherhood. It was over 22 years ago, June 8, 1920, to be exact!

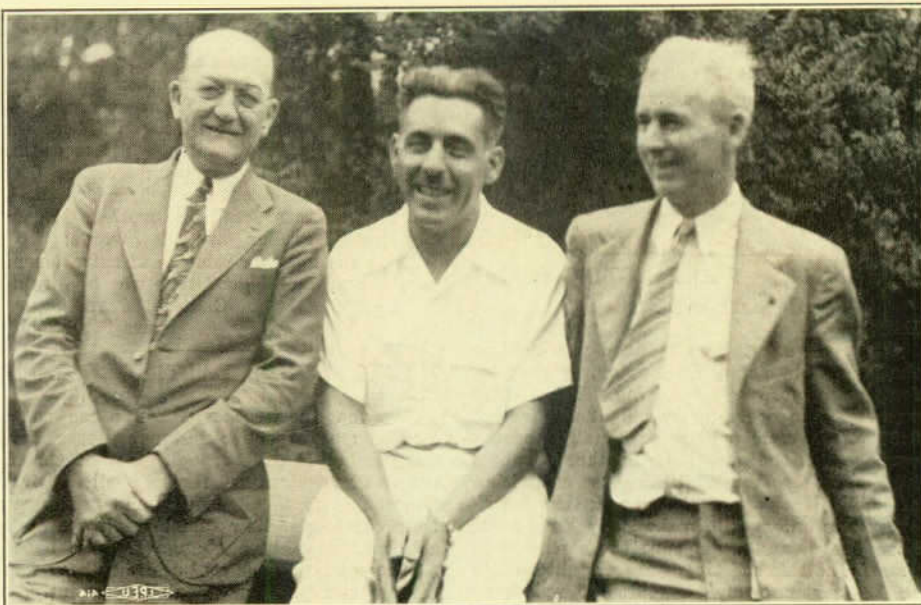
We received a letter from Roy H. Uffelmann and Louis Luetger, of Local No. B-735, of Burlington, Iowa, in which they enclosed our envelope addressed to G. A. Pratt, of 515 N. Gertrude St., Burlington, Iowa, also our return envelope with a 2-cent stamp on it (remember when we mailed a letter for 2 cents instead of 3 cents?), and our request for \$1.00 and also the dollar.

You can rest assured, Local No. 735, that your letter to us and the enclosed envelopes and the dollar will be framed and hung in our office where all may see it.

You may be interested in knowing that the man who drew up the request for printing was present at the meeting when we read your letter. He is Brother Ed. Connell, our former president. Needless to say that request brought back many memories to a number of us who went through those trying times immediately following the first World War when the manufacturers' associations, the chamber of commerce and the employers' associations endeavored to break organized labor by advocating their so-called "American Plan of Open Shop."

At this time we should take cognizance of the future from our memories and experiences of the past and be prepared for any post-war conditions which may threaten our standard of living and working conditions.

The leaders of industry are daily getting their pictures in the press along with their plans for post-war America. Isn't it about time that those of us who are going to be directly affected, the American working man and woman, through the American Federa-



Local union presidents in festive mood. Left to right, J. C. "Vic" Vickery, L. U. No. 237; Leonard "Nigger" Koepf, L. U. No. 41; Frank J. "Catchy" Epping, L. U. No. 86.



tion of Labor should have our plans for post-war America publicized?

Surely our leaders are aware of what those times will bring, so let's get a little publicity along those lines also.

CARLETON E. MEADE,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. 99, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Editor:

Gasoline rationing and the pressure of defense work have forced the members of Local No. 99 to forego their annual outing this summer. But the boys employed by the C. & K. Electric Co., contractors for the new Rheem Shipyard, managed to squeeze in their annual outing after working hours.

The outing, eleventh in the series, was held on August 13 at Crescent Park. The men left the job at 5:30 p. m. for the park where they enjoyed a real New England shore dinner.

The main event was the presentation of wrist watches to Julio Loureiro and George Roland for saving the life of a fellow worker, Jack Lord.

Prizes were donated by the Royal Electric Co., Providence Electric Co., Graybar Electric Co., General Electric Co., and the Crouse-Hinds Co. The prizes were won by Jack Early, Pete Sciarretta, A. Andrews, Barney Sirt, Julio Loureiro, T. Erio, R. McCue, G. Sullivan, M. Kelman, C. Gorman, T. Fallon, J. Spolidoro, C. W. Clark, and Omar (the tent maker) Laborrissonnierre.

After the dinner, the boys—100 strong—made a round of the midway attractions. Among the most attractive spots visited by the boys were the roller skating rink and fun house. At the roller skating rink Brother Skirrow gave a fine exhibition of "up and down" roller skating. And some of the other boys certainly did some fancy diving down the fun house chute-the-chute. After the tour of the midway attractions, the boys went their separate ways home, a tired but happy lot.

Brother Tom Fallon has lost his mother since we last wrote to the WORKER and Brother Jack Burns has become the proud daddy of Jack Burns, Jr. Otherwise there is very little news from here.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

It's about time the telephone situation was exposed. The I. B. E. W. should be commended for the facts and figures which they so ably compiled in the August issue of the WORKER, and I hope the next article in the future issue will delve deeper into the history of this monopoly.

After considering the fact that telephone companies receive the free use of streets for poles and underground duct, etc., I feel that their franchises should be checked to see if they cover some of these installations which have deprived some of our members of a good many man hours of labor.

Why do the telephone companies install anything from a buzzer to a loud speaker, and gong call systems in office buildings, and factories, etc., and maintain same? Does their franchise cover this? The work involved may sound small the way I write this, but when I came into the electrical field almost 30 years ago many thousands were busy throughout the U. S. A. installing and maintaining these low tension systems, until these companies kept gradually taking it over. Today we can't pull even one of these companies wires on these systems. Perhaps tomorrow they will have their own conduit crew.

## To My Brother

The voice is mute, the heart is stilled,  
That loved us well and true.  
Ah, bitter was the trial to part  
From one so good as you!

They miss you now on every job,  
As time goes on they will miss you more,  
You labored hard for every one,  
No man could labor more.

Your gentle face and patient smile  
With sadness we recall;  
You had a kindly word for each,  
And died beloved by all.

You are not forgotten, "Major,"  
Nor will you ever be,  
As long as life and memory last  
In Local One-O-Three.

LOUIS F. CAPELLE.

(Dedicated to George E. Capelle, L. U. No. 103)

Why do they advertise in newspapers about telephone service? Does the franchise cover that? When the only telephone service you can get is from them, there is no competition, but it costs the subscribers a portion of their monthly charges.

Why do they advertise various low tension systems and call systems in the newspapers and offer to engineer the project without cost to prospective user? Does their franchise cover this? May God help us, it won't just be putting a light in a booth in a few more years. Why do they require such a large deposit for a telephone from J. Q. Public? Perhaps it's for a working capital; nice way to raise ready cash. They pay a small interest for same, but why a deposit? All they have to do is disconnect two wires if you do not pay your bill.

Why do they carry on an advertisement business? Does their franchise cover this? Look in the back of a telephone directory, see the paid ads; no doubt it would be amazing to know the dollars involved.

Why wouldn't any one like to be president of this outfit at \$200,000 a year? I will leave that answer to you readers. Why doesn't the U. S. A. limit incomes at \$25,000 a year? They should, of course. This is one case where they could get \$175,000 a year clear. But in my opinion there is no job worth more than \$25,000 a year in a non-competitive business such as telephone companies.

Why can't we get these inside wiremen working for telephone companies into the I. B. E. W. and pay them wireman's pay so they can speak their minds like free men? We should and no doubt we will. Brothers, this is serious business, give it a lot of thought. Our international wrote in its article in the August issue that they do not wish to hold up in any way the war effort of any telephone company. Neither do I or anyone else that I know of. But when the good old U. S. A. is at war it is no time to make profits of millions or to make millionaires.

Win the war with War Bond Dues.

JOE GENERAL,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Writing this report of local attitudes and conditions has been of considerable benefit to me, for it has afforded an opportunity to

express many of the troubles that would otherwise remain a burning resentment within myself and in the local. It also has provided a small measure of contact with the other railroad electrical workers throughout the country.

An example of the above is the dissatisfaction now being expressed by the members of Local No. 205 regarding the comparatively low wage scale for which they work.

But the wages are more than just a trivial grievance. The need for enough pay to maintain a decent, secure livelihood in keeping with established standards is the primary driving force that leads working men to organize.

It may seem paradoxical, but railroad mechanics are among the best organized, yet the poorest paid. In industrial areas the \$96 an hour paid to railroad electricians compares with laborers' and sweepers' pay. Detroit garbage collectors get over a dollar an hour.

So, because the members in the Detroit area feel the importance of this issue, and because they realize that I. B. E. W. is a strong union, with the right to ask and demand more than laborers', sweepers' or garbage collectors' pay for its members, they are prepared to take any action necessary to get satisfaction for their fair and just claim for higher wages.

Only the war conditions have prevented direct and drastic actions. The tremendous responsibility that railroad men have to guarantee the transportation of troops and vital war materials has come first in their minds. However, the managements of railroads are apparently intent upon exploiting the war effort while the men in the shop are sacrificing. Roosevelt promised that this war would not enrich the millionaires and PAY-triots. It is up to the shop men and their unions to see to it that the workers get decent wages before one cent of war profit is allowed.

More money for wages! Less money for profiteers! Increase railroad efficiency!

W. L. INGRAM,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

We are very busy here in Cincinnati and hope to continue that way. During the past month your press secretary had the pleasure



of going to work on the Wright Airplane factory, located on the outskirts of the city. I have never seen any job handled as well as this one, under the able supervision of Fred Stoll with his capable staff of assistants including Daniel Johnson, Sr., and others too numerous to mention. Mine and the union's congratulations for good guidance of a big job.

A few visits from the stork recently and the following bundles from heaven delivered: To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Cassidy (nephew of Walter Cassidy) a baby girl, Bonnie Lee Cassidy, born August 16. Harry Reenan and Mrs. Reenan became grandparents through the birth of a little girl to their daughter Glenna, the wife of Robert Teel, one of our permit men. The little girl's name is Marlene Cathryn Teel and she was born June 27. To Mr. and Mrs. Russell Statzger, a little girl, Eileen, born August 13. To Giles "Chicago" Simpson (out of B-9) and Mrs. Simpson, a little girl, Marcia Ann, August 14. To all of these new parents my sincere best wishes with those of the entire local for the welfare of these lovely gifts from heaven.

Am sorry to say Mrs. William Cullen has had a rather serious operation but is at home now and we hope convalescing nicely. Get well for Bill's sake, Mrs. Cullen.

Something we don't often get the drop on is a coming marriage, but here's one we are all interested in. Miss Mary Surnbrock, sister of Arthur (Sunny) Surnbrock, will become a bride on September 19. Miss Mary, all who know your brothers Arthur, Anthony and Lawrence wish you the best.

Herbert Green is at St. Mary's Hospital and we wish him a speedy recovery. Kirby Biggs, we want to see you up and around soon, and the same to Carl Voellmecke.

Robert Donaldson, son of James Donaldson, has arrived in Nova Scotia on military service. Province Winkler is in Ireland. Clayton Weisenborn (Milton's second son to go into service) has joined our naval forces. The entire organization joins in a prayer for their safe return.

Our baseball team is going into the semi finals in the A. F. of L. softball tournament and I know we will give a good account of ourselves.

Going back to the Wright job, we appreciate the good equipment and tools the electrical contractors, J. Livingston and Co. and Fishback and Moore Co., have had for our use.

Harry Williams, our business manager, has been out of town the last two weeks in August attending an important labor convention.

Hello to Harry Appleblatt at Fort Eustis, Va.!

For the benefit of the entire local I am publishing a complete list of our members now in military service: Raymond Green, Milton Weisenborn, Jr., Clayton Weisenborn, Province Winkler, Walter Ruthin, Jr., Albert Guy, G. Guenther, Jerry Ertel, William Franz, Sherman Johnson, Edward Stalf, Robert Donaldson, Fred Bliss, Harry Appleblatt, Walter Kennedy, Charles Fisher, and George Kreidler, Jr.

The local's proud congratulations to all the parents, wives and sweethearts of these boys. "Dear Lord, watch and protect them for us."

EDWARD M. SCHMITT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

This letter, like the best vacation, must appear short. News is at a premium and most of it forgotten in the rush of vacation planning or in the attempt to get back into the usual routine after a rest period. Many of

#### SORRY!

We regret that the name of Joseph J. Zasimovitch, president of L. U. No. B-1260 of Honolulu, T. H., was omitted from the picture published in our July issue showing the I.B.E.W.'s gift of an ambulance presented to the Emergency Medical and Ambulance Service in Hawaii. Brother Zasimovitch was shown in the picture presenting the necessary papers to Dr. Arnold. His name unfortunately had been omitted from the material sent to the Journal.

the fellows feel that unless one has been fishing and is able to think up a good story of the hard-fighting ones that got away, the so-called rest was a flop. Your scribe for once had a vacation that really was a rest cure. No great group of friends to pay Sunday calls at the summer cottage, who of course expect to be fed, and no bill collectors. Rest, eat, swim, sailing, and for exercise a sharp tussle with the outboard motor. All these made up the all-too-few days that we look forward to.

News of our brethren in the armed services is all good, and every fellow that I hear from or about seems to be making progress and adding the insignia to the sleeves that mean extra work and some additional dough.

Many new faces are seen around the property lately and a great many of the young fellows are now in the service of Uncle Sam by way of the enlistment route. Since most of the Edison men are trained men and skilled in lines that the country needs, they find a place quickly where their talents are needed.

The annual turbine inspection is under way, and the check up is perhaps the last for some time, for as the K. W. demand increases the outage time for generators must be decreased. We will meet the demand for the war industries but the margin of surplus capacity is small and will bring many problems to the management as well as to the employees.

The Civilian Air Patrol is doing a very fine work in and around Toledo and is receiving very little attention. It so happens that many of CAPS are Edison men. I failed to discover the name of the turbine room engineer who so recently was acclaimed "such a handsome fellow" while on the field.

Joe Wright's host of friends will be glad to hear that Joe is on the mend list and this time it seems certain. He is in better spirits and still can enjoy your company.

Harry Long is at home waiting for you to visit him. Joe Kiser has had a second helping of bad luck. His car tangled with a hay truck one dark evening, and he and his spouse suffered severe injuries. Harley Westfall still is in bad shape and has been sick for a long time. I hope that your luck changes soon, fellow! Harley is one of the fellows who put in a lot of hard work on the Doherty Club.

The committees for the Labor Day parade are working nights to be sure that all is in readiness for the great day. A beautiful float, bands, and one item that interests a few, a lunch with the right kind of trimmings, is promised to all who parade and not to those who stand on the side lines. Better be there with your union button.

The Toledo Edison Square Club is figuring on some work for the early fall. Bring on the

jobs, for the club has a real team of actors.

The rationing situation here is becoming very real and all the employees are planning for the minimum service of cars and the maximum benefits to all of our brethren. The Toledo Edison Company will cooperate so that the "share a ride" system will work to the best advantage.

Guess that this will be about all for this time. When we are all settled and back in the groove again, the news will be better (I hope).

The armed forces of the good old U. S. A. seem to be making good news for us. Their demonstrations to date show that the American race possesses brains, courage, and determination in quality and quantity sufficient to amply defeat the most cruel, cunning lying pagan that today seems to bear out the Darwin theory.

D. D. DETROW,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-263, DUBUQUE, IOWA

Editor:

Here we go again with the latest findings. Anyway, it's all I can find.

Al Sloan, the feller with the oil filter, is back in town for a while.

I promised a few fishing stories but I guess the fish musta been on a strike. Maybe they were out collecting scrap rubber. Anyhow I haven't heard of anybody bringing home any.

Harry Hanley, our line foreman, went on his vacation. Saw his son who is at Chanute Field. Harry said, "I couldn't go far. The car won't run on the rims."

Milt Lawton, one of our patrolmen, went to Minnesota to fish. Total catch—?

Chip Spahn, truck driver, stayed home and mowed the grass.

Lester Vance, lineman, just stayed home on his two weeks.

Homer Amos, business manager, puttered around the house for his time off, then went back to work, stumbled, and dislocated his back. What's the matter, H. J., can't you walk yet?

Dick Stoval, fireman, is off for a couple of weeks, and we haven't heard from him yet. It'll be good though.

President Lindley used his two weeks breaking up rocks. He wasn't in jail, just making a rock wall. By the way, if anybody wants any sheep dogs or Afghans, he has a swell kennel and regular blue bloods, too, or whatever a winner is called. They are winners and no kiddin'. I've seen some of the trophies they have won.

Harry Cornelius, fireman helper, spent his two weeks painting his house. "Nuts to that," says Harry.

Bill Gere, of the maintenance crew, didn't say what happened on his vacation.

Chester McCarter, a turbine man, has been in Albert Lea, Minn., for a couple of months installing a turbine. If you see this Mac, how are you?

Leo Gregory, our secretary, is now commander of the American Legion for the Dubuque Post. Leo is a very busy man these days.

Fred Schweikert, assistant crane operator, is on his vacation. I saw him the other day, so he is staying close to home.

The power plant was wreathed in a cloud of smoke last week. Jimmy Woods, welder, is a proud papa. Jim has a 10-pound boy, and man, oh man, how he does strut.

Ben Vyverburg, our janitor, is on his vacation. Ben says, "I'll just putter around in the garden."

Rudy Fritchel, our results engineer, spent his two weeks getting a sun tan. Sunburn, I should say.

Woops! Here comes the motorcycle gang so here goes Kenny on his iron horse for a



while. Yea! I am on my vacation too (they say).

KENNETH AMOS,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

Editor:

During the 10 years just passed labor has fought and won its place in the sun. We have gone forward in strides that in retrospect seem unbelievable. Today the standards of American labor are immeasurably higher than in any other country in the world. No longer is labor a downtrodden and forgotten element but rather it has become a vibrant, living thing, whose voice is both heard and heeded in the executive and legislative bodies of this great nation. The position of labor today is indeed one to be reckoned with.

In this war we must fight to sustain that position. Not only fight to sustain that position but also fight to preserve the democratic way of life which made that position possible. Failure in this dark and doubtful hour will most certainly plunge us from our present pinnacle of success into the abyss of abject slavery, from which there may be no recovery. We are fighting not only for our position but also for the right to remain free men.

To this end we must exert every ounce of brain and brawn. Every man of us must make it his self-appointed duty to see that there are no idle moments in this battle for survival. We must forget our individual selves in one mighty upsurge of production power so gigantic in stature as to completely dwarf the puny efforts of Hitler's slaves. We must cease to argue and bicker among ourselves. This war will be won by production. Ours is the job of producing. Let it never be said that labor failed.

Last month I said that I would be the most pleased guy in Kansas if Senator Reed lost out in the primary election. I am happy to report that Mr. Reed did lose his battle for the governorship, and I will predict now that if he ever runs for office of any nature in this state he will be defeated.

On account of bad health, our business manager, Lee F. Hill, has resigned and the executive board has appointed Brother Carl Gustafson in Brother Hill's place. Carl has been a member of this local for several years and has made a name for himself in union circles. Brother Gustafson has made hundreds of friends in the 22 years that he has been connected with the Southwestern Electric Co. I think that he will make a swell business manager and every one who knows Carl wishes him the best of success in his new job.

The following Brothers have been added to the Honor Roll: Brothers L. F. Dart, Frank Fuller, Jay D. Helm, Harold Young, M. A. Hunter, Ralph Budd and Archie Bourke.

Here is the way our own election came out:

(Copy of election report.)

United States of America.

Before the National Labor Relations Board.  
Seventeenth Region.

Certification of Counting and Tabulating of  
Ballots.

Name of Employer: Kansas Gas and Electric. Case No. XVII-R-493.

Date of Election: August 13 and 14, 1942.

Date of Counting: August 14, 1942.

Place of Counting: El Dorado, Kans.

The undersigned acted as agents of the regional director and as authorized observers, respectively, in the counting and tabulating of ballots at the above time and place. We hereby certify that such counting and tabulating were fairly and accurately done and that the secrecy of the ballots was main-

tained. We certify that the results were as follows:

1. Total on eligibility list	222
2. Total ballots cast	207
3. Total ballots challenged	0
4. Total blank ballots	1
5. Total void ballots	0
6. Total valid votes counted	206

7. Votes cast for International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Local Unions Nos. 271 and B-304 139

9. Votes cast against International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Local Unions Nos. 271 and B-304 67

For Kansas Gas and Electric Co.,

R. MATSON.

For The Regional Director, 17th Region,  
CYRUS A. SLATER.

For International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Local Unions Nos. 271 and B-304,

JOE BLAIR.

JOE OSBORN,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. 313, WILMINGTON, DEL.

Editor:

Local No. 313 is not forgetting her men in the armed forces of our country. A "military fund" has been created by voluntary contribution. The committee now sends regular monthly checks to the service men. This is one way we can show them that we are worthy of their efforts.

It is indeed gratifying to see so many of our younger members answer the call to arms instead of clamoring for deferment. If a wireman is more valuable in construction or maintenance work than in uniform, he should be deferred by request of his employer to the draft board, but we must keep in mind that the Army, Navy and Marine Corps also need electricians.

"Dicster's Websterian" says: Take a 90 per cent American, add 10 per cent for War Bonds and you have a 100 per cent American.

RAY WALLS,  
Press Secretary.

# L. U. NO. B-333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Once again Local No. B-333 reports to the Brotherhood, by order of the membership, through its press secretary, who, incidentally, was put on the carpet for laying down on the job.

It was with reluctance that the local accepted the resignation of Vice President Richard Wilson last month, but Dick resigned his job at the Cape steam station to enter Uncle Sam's production army at the South Portland shipyards. During his 15 years with the Cumberland County Power and Light Company, he has made many friends by his willingness to help his fellow workers. But what is No. B-333's loss will be another American Federation of Labor union's gain. The boys voted to present him with the Brotherhood's emblem in appreciation of his service to the union. So to him we say the best of luck on the new job.

One of our Brothers at Bonny Eagle Station was seen under cover of darkness carrying a hive of bees across the Bonny Eagle Bridge, last month, and some of the boys are guessing why it was in the middle of the night. Knowing his honesty, they do not doubt he was on a legitimate mission. How about it, D. L.?

After several weeks' absence Brother John McLeod, our poet of local fame, has returned to his Plum Street Station duties. Jack was the victim of an accident suffered when he, perfectly sober, stepped right down into a hole that was left when one of the generators was taken out for Uncle Sam. We are all glad to have him back on the job and are looking forward to some poem releases.

Among some of our other Brothers in the production army are William Lewis, Richard Anderson and Louis Kenny. Brother Karl Hincks is waiting to enter the Navy and probably will be in it by the time this is read; among other Brothers who are in the fighting forces are Dwight E. Doten, James Harding, C. B. Lucey, Jr., Ray Parker, Edward Welch, R. A. Gregoire, A. J. Hamilton, Burton Orne, Jr., W. J. Springer and L. D. Wilkins.

Brother William Foulkner was transferred recently from the Todd-Bath Yard to the South Portland Yard because he refused to join the C. I. O.

The best shipyard agreement in the country has been signed covering over 10,000 workers at the South Portland Shipyard, according to all of those who have seen it, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is honored that our own Bill Steinmiller was one of the three-man negotiating committee, the others being William Buckley, of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America; and Organizer Alonzo F. Young, American Federation of Labor.

Speaking of agreements reminds me that our own local, located here on the Atlantic Coast in a spot just alive with war activity, shipyards, machine shops, etc., has signed its twenty-sixth agreement with the Cumberland County Power and Light Company, among the features of it being 12½ per cent hourly wage increase, establishing the eight-hour day and the five-day week, time and one-half for overtime and work performed on regular days off; vacations with pay ranging from one to two weeks. This agreement continues from year to year unless the union or the company notifies the other 60 days prior to May 1 that it desires changes. It was retroactive to May 1 and back pay has been paid the members. The local committee was headed by President Philip Place and included Brothers Walter Fisher, Richard Wilson, Fred Lacey and Arthur St. John. Signing for the power company were Fred D. Gordan, vice president and general manager; George Hag-gas and Robert Brackett.

The new scale of wages is: Line department—foremen, \$1.27; subforemen, \$1.20; linemen, \$1.15; troublemen, \$1.15; patrolmen, \$1.08; apprentices, \$1.01; groundmen, \$.90; helpers, \$.62. Cable and underground department—foremen, \$1.27; splicers, \$1.15; splicers' helpers, \$1.01. Hydro generating stations—operators, \$.96; assistants, \$.91. Cape steam station—engineers, \$.99; switchboard operators, \$.96; oilers, \$.91; boiler operators, \$.91; maintenance men, \$.99; helpers, \$.74. Biddeford Street station—switchboard operators, \$.96; turbine operators, \$.96; firemen, \$.91; maintenance men, \$.99; helpers, \$.74. Station repairmen—foremen, \$1.18; repairmen, \$1.09; helpers, \$.96. Refrigeration installers and servicemen, \$1.07; helpers, \$.93. Garagemen—foremen, \$1.07; repairmen, \$.96; helpers, \$.89. Stockmen—chief clerks, \$.97; clerks, \$.91. Building maintenance—carpenter, \$.84; carpenter-helper, \$.78; plumber, \$.88; painter, \$.74. Shopmen—foremen, \$.86; machinists, \$.96; mechanics, \$.80; helpers, \$.74. Gas department—gas maker, \$.94; inside utility men, \$.85; outside utility men, \$.73; helpers, \$.62; watchmen, \$.62. Meter men—polyphase and testers, \$1; installers, \$.95; single-phase testers, \$.74. Radio service-



men, \$.78. Telephone clerks, line department, \$.70. Meter readers, \$.70.

Brother Kline is confined in the hospital and the boys wish him a rapid recovery.

Note to the boys of No. B-333: Are you buying all the bonds you can? Remember, you buy bonds, Uncle Sam will buy bombs. Our Army and Navy will remember Pearl Harbor by changing the land of the Rising Sun to the land of the Setting Sun, and when they get through there they will do a job on that scab paperhanger who would destroy our freedom the same as he did that of millions of Europeans.

And on the home front, enter that two-fisted campaign of the United Community and War Chest of Greater Portland by giving to preserve the morale here at home.

Congrats to President Floyd Lancaster, of No. 1317, on your first article in the JOURNAL. Keep it up!

Mac, of 567, I missed your articles last month.

Bonds for Americans, bombs for Germany, Italy and Japan, and then freedom for all.

HORACE E. HOWE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

Well, here it is coming on fall again and fall means exhibition time in Toronto, but this year there is no exhibition. August in Toronto with no exhibition is like a glass of beer with no head. What with summer cottages you can't get at because of the gas ration, and new cars you can't drive because of the rubber shortage, money you can't spend because you haven't a priority number, war, as Sherman said, is hell. Even the fish won't bite unless you stamp your A1A rating on the bait.

Over 60 members of Local Union No. 353 are now serving with Canada's armed forces at the time of writing, and Brother Shaw would very much like to have their photographs for our office. This matter has been brought up several times before but the boys must be very modest because the response so far has been weak. Suppose we ask for only the good-looking ones, how would that be?

God's gift to the ladies, Brother Ray Bridgeman, was back in town from Newfoundland with codfish sticking out of his pockets, but when he heard of the new income tax in these here parts I think he left again.

Brother George Lott, Sr., is still up in Labrador, the land of rugged men, and is he rugged? I hope the linotype man spells that with a "u."

Brother Harry Alderdice, looking very smart in his naval uniform, bounced around the job last week. He still walks like a land-lubber though.

Corporal Earl Williams looks in on us when he is on leave, and we certainly hope his dad, Brother Percy, continues to improve from his recent illness. We need him to keep the helpers in line.

I guess Sid Archbold must be a wing commander by now; if he isn't it's not his fault.

I am writing this letter early this month as the Missus and I and Brother Shaw expect to be riding bucking bronchos in Winnipeg at the end of the month, and I never could write standing up.

J. NUTLAND,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y., AND VICINITY

Editor:

On the eve of the greatest Labor Day in the history of America, the workers prepare to reaffirm their pledge that the treacherous attack of the Jap bombers at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, will be avenged.

Immediately following the stab in the back delivered December 7, the greatest industrial nation on earth, aroused to a fighting fury, rallied to answer this challenge. Not only our armed forces, the Army, the Navy, the Marines, the Air Force, but also the working forces. Entire factories, whole industries, were overnight converted to all-out war production. Automobile mechanics became aviation workers, steam fitters, plumbers and carpenters became ship builders. The entire country was at work, labor and management alike, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with but one aim, to win this war.

In the few short months following Pearl Harbor the production record of this country has been the greatest in the history of the entire world.

On Labor Day, 1942, American labor while pausing briefly to recognize this national achievement, also declares to the American people, our fighting forces, our government, and to the whole world that our job will continue to be done, that all-out production will continue until victory is won.

American labor declares more than that on Labor Day, 1942. It not only gives evidence that the production necessary to win this war as speedily as possible will be turned out, but with goods at hand, in the air and on the battlefield, American labor challenges the Axis idea that slave labor can out-produce free labor. With the resounding promise that free labor will win, American labor presents the ray of light to the enslaved nations of the Axis dominated world.

The American workers are already out-producing the Nazi slave labor, not only in quantity but in quality. The products of American production far exceed the products of any of our enemies, our planes, tanks and guns streaming off the production lines in ever increasing numbers by far excel anything the Japs or Hitler are producing.

Already American workers have made many sacrifices with a willingness necessary to bring victory. Many of the workers are already serving on the battle fields along with their close friends and relatives. Those still at home are working longer hours, in many cases far from home, living under hardships while supporting their dear ones perhaps thousands of miles away.

On Labor Day, 1942, American workers face the fact that this is no easy war. The forces of our allies have been taking a terrific licking. In many cases in the Pacific our troops have had to back away from the enemy. The fight ahead is a long one, and those who are already feeling the hardships must realize that this is only the primary stage.

Victories do not come easy. Make no mistake about that. Each and every one of us here in America is due for plenty of suffering. We will not only be talking of sacrifices, we are going to have to make them, whether we like it or not. War has hit us hard, but it is going to hit us harder, it is going to hit our pocketbooks, it is going to take in many cases our own flesh and blood; it will change in many cases the entire course of our lives.

Everything we own is at stake in this fight and we are in the battle with everything we have, knowing to a man we are not going to back out until final victory is won.

On this Labor Day the workers of America can be thankful that they are still free, that we are still strong, that we can make sacrifices without resorting to desperate straits. The people of the rest of the world look toward us; we are still fresh, they are weary and weakening.

The resources of this great country are tremendous, and with them we will defeat our enemies if all our people will pitch in with

everything at their disposal, bar nothing, and hold nothing back.

We throw this challenge in the teeth of the Axis: American people and American workers are free people and by their efforts freedom of the individual to think and speak and worship and work shall NOT perish.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 377, LYNN, MASS.

Editor:

I have visited a lot of locals throughout the country, but nowhere did I find the atmosphere that pervades the headquarters of Boston's No. 103. They have a few blots on their escutcheon but they are all working now.

One of the old timers was telling of the Brother who possessed a wooden leg. Said Brother was working in a department store, hanging fixtures. He skinned the wires and then stuck the knife in his wooden leg and four girls fainted.

Ed Carroll, the genial business manager, gave me a permit for three months, and believe it or not, no permit fee was asked. Had quite a talk with Bill Doyle, and he is a credit to that local. Was sent over to the Naval oil depot in East Boston. The job is being done by Hixon. Barney Noonan is in charge, and he is doing a masterful job, considering the barnacles he has for foremen and journeymen.

My brother is a foreman and they put me in his gang. Mike is good. He should be, I taught him the business. The one and only irrepressible Andy Johnson is another. They have a picture of the Technology job taken 25 years ago and they claim Andy has the same tie on now. I don't believe that; it's one just like it.

Once I wrote from Washington that I met a lot of men on the streets I knew were electricians as they had mouths like broken hacksaw blades, but how times have changed. Every other jerker is getting false teeth.

Being the press secretary from Lynn, I should say a word about my own Alma Mater. The Salem local, I think, intends to take us over. They are using the German infiltration tactics. We have several sons of witches who have transferred lately.

Well, Mr. Editor, that's the news as I see it from here.

ED MCINERNEY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Please publish the following article written by Brother Paul Pyle, who promptly responded when I asked him, without a can't or grumble, to pinch hit for me. As press secretary of our local I offer my apologies for my laziness during the past four months. I have accepted one of those unappreciated jobs in the higher brackets of the electrical industry, which is taking most of my time and energy. So bon voyage for the duration and keep 'em flying.

Local Union No. B-429 is still at work in the great battle of production. We are justly proud of the fact that we have, through a wonderful labor policy, been able to accomplish a part of what we have promised to do and will do. This, our contribution, is as we see it, a small part of the total success we hope to attain, which includes complete electrical installations in many Army camps, shell loading plants, U. S. Navy command bases, training bases, plane factories, and last but not least our ship-building program.

We consider our ship-building job for the U. S. Navy at the Nashville Bridge Company, our most prized achievement, and one to be proud of. We are working at the present time



on many small sea-going craft that will soon be on their way down the Cumberland, to help in the defeat of the Axis Powers.

The latest ship, launched August 11, was neither the beginning nor the end of our efforts in this line of production. All employees of the yard took part in this, the greatest of all thrills. The E. J. Electric Installation Company, the yard's electrical contractors, with whom we are doing business, have been very cooperative in working out plans for this project with our business manager, Brother Loftis.

At the present time we have 40 journeymen mechanics, including five sub-foremen and a general foreman. We expect to have this gang in next month's WORKER, in the form of a photograph.

We are happy to announce that our general business manager has been appointed a delegate to the A. F. of L. Metal Trades convention in Toronto, Canada, September 28, 1942, to be a part of our I. O. representation. Local No. B-429 extends a great big thanks to the International Office for this appointment. He will well represent our movement, so youse Brothers in the North please watch over him.

It has been five months since we made a report on our bond and stamp drive. Our members are still pouring their cash into our victory program. Last report showed \$23,000 in individual purchases. This now exceeds \$40,000. Our local also is investing all income except enough to operate the local union properly in War Bonds. We insist that our members participate in pledge campaigns which many contractors are sponsoring. To date, some fine reports are coming in.

WILLIAM A. WALKER,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. No. B-429 is still doing her part in the great battle of production, after having the honor of pioneering a gigantic task in mass production very soon after the President signed the "not too soon" defense bill.

Like many other locals, No. B-429 is justly proud of the fact that she had her nose hard on the grindstone long before the incident of Pearl Harbor. Had this not been so—Pearl Harbor would not have been one occasion but a mere incident among several occasions.

Of course, how well we know, this is no time to look back to admire what we have done, which is too little, no matter how high our goal—but to drive on harder after our enemy, and God with us, this is what we have promised to do.

Our little successes which we once thought were great achievements, as we now look back on them: Army camps, ammunition plants, an aeroplane factory, etc., have proved in reality tiny stepping stones, till today we are to build mass-production factories and camps.

And so a job such as in the shipyards of the Nashville Bridge Company, which has lately received so much notoriety, to the tune of Hitler's pain in the neck, is carried on in No. B-429's local sidelines as many other great projects are run with ceaseless stride.

And in this month's report of No. B-429's activities, we would like to mention our building efforts, remembering in the meantime that the success of this job is not our entire effort but a mere reflection of many more that are going on together.

On August 11, the company employees of the Nashville Bridge Company were given a few minutes rest in which to witness another launching of another submarine chaser. To our seacoast Brothers who have been accustomed to being content with allowing the champion of volunteer states, remain such a champion in all contests, including a most recent race in Naval recruiting, this launching might seem a bit strange. However, without releasing any military secrets or withhold-

ing anything which might hurt our enemies' prestige, we can say that this launching is neither the beginning nor a slight hint of the ending of our activities. In reality, however, our connection with the coast is not a late thing, but a repetition of history, when Nashville's connections with the outside world rested on the twisting Cumberland and her outlet near the Mississippi which flows directly and hurriedly to the Gulf.

Local No. B-429's task in the building of ships has been to furnish all electricians needed on the job. In regard to her efforts she is today ahead of all crafts. And since the Bridge Company is one of the oldest and strictest nonunion companies, we have had the satisfaction of doing more than that. Since our entrance on the job, the maintenance electricians of the company have signed up 100 per cent. Great hopes are seen at the time being for other crafts to follow suit. We are earnestly trying to kill two birds with one stone.

PAUL PYLE,  
Press Secretary Pro Tem.

#### L. U. NO. B-474, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Editor:

Here goes the chatter for September, whether it be long or short. Everything looks good for some time around here. Yes, we have Brothers working here from such towns as St. Louis, Nashville, Jackson, Tenn.; Chattanooga, Florence, Ala.; Birmingham, New Orleans, Jackson, Miss.; Atlanta, Columbus, Miss.; Tulsa, Little Rock, and so on. Very glad to have the boys around, but who was it said Memphis was just one of those delta towns where cotton is grown, ginned and sold? Anyway we do manage to secure a few good jobs worth bragging about.

Well, yours truly and three other good Brothers from No. B-474, including the business agent, Shands Morgan, journeyed up Chattanooga way for the T. E. W. Association meeting, last August 2. That was one meeting I enjoyed going to, for of the 36 members present of the nine locals in Tennessee I can say I am well acquainted with 17 of them, and all good fellows, even if a couple of them do have some excess talking to let off.

Three I. O. Brothers attended and gave us a few words that were very encouraging.

The new electric law was discussed in a big way, also I am looking for the complete details in the September issue by my good friend, Charlie Maunsell, from Nashville, as he is press secretary for the T. E. W. Association. With these 338 words of chatter I will close till October.

R. B. BAKER,  
Press Secretary,  
Memphis-on-the-Mississippi.

#### L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

Recently I have been reminded and requested to furnish a little news from this section of the Southeast, as it has been quite a while since Local No. 508 has had any articles in the WORKER.

First thought in mind is that the members of Local Union No. 508, like members of sister locals throughout the United States, are busy working at top speed to do the required electrical work at the various Army camps, industrial plants and shipyards in order that the war program will be on schedule, as desired by the Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, and we are doing our part in producing, which we are proud to state, and the members are really putting their savings in War Bonds.

Local Union No. 508 has purchased to date \$22,000 worth of bonds and we are contem-

plating buying more. We have, at this time, approximately 500 men working in our jurisdiction, enjoying \$1.50 wage scale, and most of the jobs are working 10 hours per day, seven days per week, with no lost time due to disputes, which is a record we are proud of. All of our members are working under signed closed-shop agreements, whether it be on construction, industrial plants, or in the shipyards, and we have recently increased our membership by initiating approximately 50 new members during this quarter.

At the local union election, which was conducted very nicely and harmoniously, the following officers were elected: H. K. Peterson, president; C. J. See, vice president; S. L. Whitehurst, treasurer; C. S. Westcott, recording secretary; W. L. Ferrell, financial secretary and business manager.

There was a slight change made in the executive board and the examining board. With all party differences forgotten, the Brothers are all back at work and strictly business, and you can bet your last dollar that Local Union No. 508 will still be on top.

We want to express our best wishes to all members of the Brotherhood and sincerely hope that they will continue to do their part in helping to win this war, so that our great organization will continue to hold its place in the business world and in the eyes of the public, and to give our international officers our 100 per cent cooperation and support, especially during these times, because we know their burdens and responsibilities are heavy and great and they cannot do the job we would like them to do if we do not pull together.

So here's hoping, Brothers, that all of us will adopt a new motto, "By the sweat of our brow, we will defeat the Axis."

A. W. THIOT,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 744, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

The active members in this local are in somewhat of a hysteria over the increased cost of living, 15 per cent, as compared with an approximately 12 per cent increase in wages. They feel they should get another 3 per cent increase. Logical, isn't it?

Ben Ford, from Harrisburg, and Bill Kaufman, from Gordon engine house, are consistent in their attendance and both travel long distances to the regular business meeting in Reading. Chester Clark, Harry Maurer, Eldon Leter, Ed Cyrway are on list of sick. Paul Henkle reported back at work after an illness.

Members seeking splendid reading should read over the editorials in the August issue of the WORKER, pages 396-397.

Mitchell Pero, electrician at Port Reading, N. J., promised to give the boys from Philadelphia a fish dinner—sh! sh! it's a thing of the past. Mitch thought of this three years ago, but it has never materialized and Slim Porr has had a long tongue for three years.

Our topic: Life is a drama and we are all actors on the stage, each playing his part the best he possibly knows how. So said Shakespeare, but he should have added that the best actors are those who are prepared to do their part efficiently. So it is with the wage-working human. The most important differentiation in the psychology of the worker is that some prefer to determine their wage and hour classification individually, and the more advanced intelligent worker desires to demand his needs collectively. To ascertain the needs of one the labor union demands the needs for all concerned. It is around this nucleus of opinion that the labor unions were formed. The American and our Brother Canadian workers are a vital asset to the promotion of



necessary materials for the allied forces in this time of world crisis, but a stepped-up technique in labor organization is urged now so that we may determine our social life after the great catastrophe has passed.

A vast change in our economic life is not inevitable. We must absolutely continue with an established democracy or accept a coolie standard of existence and a robot's social position. These are the alternatives we Americans are face to face with today, and for myself I am more convinced than ever that organized labor is the forerunner to maintain the present democratic state. We are convinced of organized labor's final promotion to leadership pertaining to the direction of civil life. Of all the contenders for this pedestal the managerial groups, the technical experts, and organized labor, the last named has the best chance of becoming the architect and builder of a satisfactory postwar economy. The no bills are the reactionaries and are rallying around to tear apart the banner of liberty, equality and fraternity. But given time the inexorable union psychology of the organized worker will throw off these artificially-imposed restraints and we unionists can really enjoy our coffee and doughnuts.

DAVE CROUSE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

This local takes the great opportunity this splendid magazine offers in the great work the I. B. E. W. is doing.

It is indeed inspiring to read what other locals have accomplished, and sometimes in the face of great opposition.

Our newly-elected officers — M. Nelson, president; G. Blocker, vice president; D. Whiteman, treasurer, and B. Talbert, financial secretary—were really inspired in taking their office by a great feat accomplished by the outgoing officers, J. Lutes, F. Arnoldus, G. Senter and R. McCandless. During their last two months in office over 100 new members were taken into our local, which was made possible by their leadership.

With this same spirit the new officers, with the cooperation of all members, hope to carry on.

CARL E. SCHAEZLE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

Our meeting Friday, August 21, was one of the best we have had in a long time. A number of new applications were received and a great deal of business transacted. The auditing committee turned in a very nice up-to-date report. The affairs of our local were found to be in tip-top shape. The committee was composed of W. S. Henderson, G. K. Jolly and L. F. Brosmer.

Brother Fletcher, our general chairman, paid us a visit and contacted most of the boys while here. I want to compliment him on his report for the quarter ending June 30. It was compiled in a business-like way with dates, points visited and grievances handled with the company, all receipts and expenses itemized.

After all business transacted, the meeting was turned into a social affair and refreshments served. Thanks are due to the ones who had this part of the meeting in charge.

Everything is on the hustle down this way. The boys at the Terminal Company are bringing in a good many new members and doing a good job over there.

Let's keep em rolling.

J. R. BOYLE,  
Press Secretary.

#### LOCAL UNION B-1192 EARNS MINUTE MAN FLAG

Local B-1192 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, together with the National Battery Company at East Point, Georgia, announce the completion of a campaign for War Bond purchases that resulted in 100 per cent subscription to the payroll deduction plan by every employee. This entitled the workers to a Minute Man Flag which was purchased by the local and presented to the firm.

On Thursday, July 23, the flag was presented by O. F. Pickett, president of Local B-1192, to W. H. Maehl, superintendent of the East Point plant of the National Battery Co. The chief speaker at the ceremony was Mayor E. G. Laney, mayor of East Point, who expressed his pride in the achievement of the employees at the National Battery Company in their unanimous subscription to purchase War Bonds, and in being the first plant in East Point to earn the Minute Man Flag.

Several bonds which were purchased under this plan were distributed. The flag was raised by Fire Chief Max Wiggins, who commended the workers and the company for their fine spirit.

#### L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

In a few days summer vacation days will be over and grim reality of this war is being drawn close to home. The tightening up of shipping, transportation, priorities and rationing along with the calling to colors of friends, members of one's own family and Brothers of local unions, brings the thought to mind, ARE WE DOING OUR PART? The N.Y.C.R.R. had a drive on to buy War Bonds. After two weeks of harrowing and applying pressure on some, we obtained about 100 per cent payroll deductions. But—hang your heads in shame—many of the deduction orders called for only a few dollars a month and six months or more would be required to purchase one \$25 bond. Let's quit kidding ourselves, forget some of this foolish spending and get behind our boys. We have the greatest nation on earth, so let us electricians get behind the 10 per cent club, buying bonds and stamps to send bullets to Hio, Muso and Herr Hit.

The electrician's picnic is now a memory. As usual we picked a day without consulting "Thor." We must have aroused his displeasure as the clouds let loose in the middle of the afternoon and the picnic was off. A few hardy souls gathered around the refreshment stand and with Brother Dan Bellinger's "Hep Cats" or "Spike, His Nails and Tacks" kept up our spirits. Thanks, Dan!

The ex-board and a few Brothers, including General Chairman Ed. LeClair, had a send-off dinner for Brother Harry O'Keefe. His "Uncle Sam" needs his services more than System Council No. 7 or Local Union No. 912. Brothers Berg and Fishleigh sent in the vegetables and chickens from their vast estates in South Kirtland. Ann Fishleigh baked three apple pies and Mary Lloyd and Helen Stanley prepared the dinner. Sixteen Brothers sat down at 6:45 to 28½ lbs. of fried chicken with all the trimmings. Brother Fishleigh had to be begged to attend as he didn't like chicken. But after he had eaten a half dozen or more pieces we were glad he didn't like chicken and as he left he raided the refrigerator for the last wing. I hope the Army feeds our retiring Secretary O'Keefe as well in the

future. Best of luck, Harry, and see you soon.

H. A. LLOYD,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.

Editor:

Since our last correspondence in the JOURNAL, many important things have taken place in the ranks of Local No. 953.

Several more of our members have gone into military service, either through induction or enlistment. There are now 27 members of this local in the armed services of our country.

We have recently lost two of our Brothers by severe accidents. Brother Ray Drace was electrocuted on July 17, 1942 and died instantly. He had been a member of Local No. 953 since March, 1937. Brother Leonard Ness was crushed under the butt end of a 50-foot pole while loading poles at the pole yard in Eau Claire. He died within a few minutes. He had been a member of Local No. 953 since October, 1937. We mourn the loss of these two very fine Brothers.

Construction of the Eau Claire defense project is in full swing. We have slightly over 200 electrical workers on the job. We expect some lay-offs to start next month. Several of our fellows have registered for work as electrical maintenance men in the plant after production gets started. Many people in this area have the erroneous opinion that all production workers must be members of the C. I. O. Our members should make it clear to their friends that they will not be required to be members of the C. I. O. to work at the Eau Claire defense plant.

Local No. 953 sent three delegates to the Electrical Workers' State Conference and the Wisconsin Federation of Labor Convention, held at Milwaukee, August 17 through August 21. This was the fiftieth annual convention of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor. There were about 700 delegates present. It is agreed by all present that this convention is the best we have had. The Eau Claire delegates are happy to report that Eau Claire was chosen for the convention city for 1943.

We put on a party for members and visiting electrical workers on August 11, 1942. This affair was a gratifying success. The hall was packed with electrical workers, the speakers did a fine job and the refreshments were excellent and plentiful.

RAYMOND A. PANZER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1035, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

Local B-1035 and the management of the Newark Service Department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company jointly staged a war production rally that turned out to be a major theatrical production. When the labor-management committee set out to make plans for the rally nothing elaborate was anticipated. However, by the time all arrangements had been made it was necessary to engage the facilities of the Cameo Theatre in Newark. The theatre management very generously offered the use of the theatre free of cost.

Quite a list of celebrities were lined up for the occasion, including Miss Lucille Manners of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who opened the program singing "America."

The speakers were Commander Lawrence Wainwright, U. S. N., (Ret.), resident inspector of naval material, Newark, who introduced Chief Metalsmith Edward Reagan, U. S. N. Chief Reagan was a member of the crew of the U. S. S. Marblehead during the battle of the Coral Sea. He gave a very interesting account of the battle as well as an account of the courageous efforts of the crew of the Marblehead in bringing their crippled and battered ship into port.





At L. U. No. B-1035's war production rally, as the bunch crowded around a popular star.

Other features of the program were talks by Local Union President M. J. Gardinier, Plant Manager L. D. Canfield, G. Gennari, member of the local union executive board and yours truly.

A slide film showing how our work fits the war effort was narrated by H. E. MacArthur. Presentation of the Minute Man flag by Mr. Alfred Nugent of the Treasury Department to our members for 100 per cent participation in the purchase of War Bonds rounded out the program.

Miss Manners closed the rally singing "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Evidently the affair was a complete success because it has been announced by the War Department that on September 9th the Army-Navy "E" will be presented to our plant. As far as we know it is the first I.B.E.W. plant to receive this award and we are therefore planning a gala celebration for this occasion. (Editor's Note: Congratulations, but there were others ahead of you.) However, I'll have more to report on this event next month.

R. L. SCHULING,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1067, WARREN, OHIO

Editor:

This is from Local B-1067, Warren, Ohio, telephone operators.

We had our union picnic and a good time was enjoyed by all that attended.

Plenty of eats and fun.

At our last meeting, we decided to pack special Christmas boxes for the soldier boys. Each girl is supposed to spend the sum of \$4.00 on the boxes. Then the union will give each soldier, sailor or marine a gift also.

For the most attractive box for overseas, a prize of \$5.00 will be given, and the same for the boxes for this country.

We are very proud of the men in service connected with our company, and all of us are trying to do our utmost to help win this war.

Our delegates to the state convention are Miss Pearl Hammell and Mrs. Mary Logan. You will hear from us next month.

VADA T. LALLY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 1139, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Editor:

This, to my knowledge is the first communication from Local 1139 addressed to you for the purpose of publication. L. U. 1139 is a radio technician's local of the I. B. E. W. Until recently our unit has been small and its members too busy to handle such communication. Efficient organization has increased our membership and plans are being formulated by which in the future we may become a larger local and more of a benefit to the I. B. E. W.

We like to feel that the activities of our local are of interest to our Brothers all over the country. We also feel that readers might enjoy some of the yarns about the quaint and ancient city of New Orleans.

Last month saw the election and installation of the following officers: business manager and president, Francis Jacob, Jr.; former President William Nevill, vice president; Edward Dutriel, recording secretary; George Winston, treasurer; and Regis Gaudin, financial secretary.

Radio communication is undoubtedly offering its efforts to a victory we all hopefully seek. Radio technicians as many other skilled workers, have joined the armed forces, and Merchant Marine. We feel justly proud of these men for we know that their experience will aid greatly in the war effort. Nevertheless this has caused vacancies in the technical broadcast field.

This is an appeal to any readers who possess a first class radio telephone license, or know anyone in possession of such license, to contact L. U. 1139. Experience is not necessary, but preferred. Good positions are open in New Orleans or immediate vicinity. Pay is good and local living conditions are excellent. If you or anyone known to you is interested and qualified for these positions, please send particulars or request application cards from, (President) Francis Jacob, Jr., 3235 Vincennes Place, New Orleans, La. L. U. 1139 will appreciate and answer all communications concerning this matter.

ROBERT GREVEMBERG,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 1217, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

As I think this is the first news that you have received from Local 1217 for some time, this letter will have to be a general summation of the happenings and goings-on for the past several months.

On the first Friday in June we held our biennial election of officers. W. F. Castanie, president; and Joe James, vice president, were re-elected, while the following new officers were selected: Wells Chapin, recording secretary; Francis Fillmore, financial secretary; Vernon Fish, Jr., treasurer.

On June 19th, the 21 technicians of KMOX went out on strike at 3 P.M.

On June 18th, the station management had hired a non-union woman operator and instructed Brother W. E. Mansfield, studio supervisor, to put her at work. Mansfield refused to do so and was immediately discharged. After a long distance telephone conference between W. F. Castanie, our president, and Mr. Lawson Wimberly of the I. O., permission was obtained to strike, after an ultimatum and a reasonable dead-line was given to the station management. After several meetings between the station management and the union, the station decided to see things our way and we went back on the air at 8 P.M. Brother Mansfield was reinstated and the woman operator was dismissed. We give a vote of thanks to our president and the International Office and its representatives for bringing about such a rapid termination to our difficulties, and hope that it will serve as inspiration to other locals.

Our August meeting was honored by the presence of Representative Hurd. Although our attendance wasn't up to par there was a very interesting discussion concerning the supplying of technicians when our membership becomes depleted by our members being called to the armed forces.

Thanks to Local 1215 for their kind words in the July issue of the JOURNAL. We are glad that our efforts here to maintain union standards are appreciated in spite of the fact that it was hard to get an accurate picture of what took place from any of the local sheets.

Well, the vacation season is just about over. Most of the fellows took trips of some sort, either fishing or visiting out-of-town relatives. Next year we may have to stay at home. Who knows? (I hear the Army doesn't give vacations.)

While welcoming Brother William Sloat from Local 930 of Birmingham, Ala., we give a hearty good-bye to the fellows who have joined the armed forces. Our president, W. F. Castanie, left on August 20. He received a lieutenant's commission in the Army Transport Command. Bob Nicholas has taken a civilian post with the Army Signal Corps. Mike Chuckray has joined the Navy, and Tom Howard and M. Arbie Willis are in the Army Air Corps. Brother Willis also with a lieutenant's commission. William Sloat replaces Willis at the KMOX transmitter.

I guess that is just about all for this time. Be seein' you next month.

E. T. FELTS,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1289, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Editor:

We are today forwarding you under separate cover a photograph taken at the signing of the union agreement between Locals B-1289, B-1293, B-1298, B-1303, B-1309 and B-1314 of the I. B. E. W. and the Jersey Central Power & Light Company, main office 501 Grand Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J. It was signed on June 18, 1942.

The persons in the photograph, reading from left to right, are as follows: Standing: Horace E. Rue, secretary of B-1289 and sec-





This dignified group around the conference table includes representatives of six I. B. E. W. locals signing contract with representatives of the Jersey Central Power and Light. Photo by courtesy of L. U. No. B-1289.

retary of the central or negotiating committee, Lakewood; Ralston Collins, president, Local B-1298, Morristown, N. J.; James Wilbertson, president, Local B-1293, Ocean City, N. J.; William B. Doyle, president, Local B-1289, Lakewood, N. J., and chairman of the central committee; George B. Bailey, company labor counsel; Charles F. VanLiew, president, Local B-1314, South Amboy. Seated: Orville B. Winterstella, representative I. B. E. W., Asbury Park, N. J.; Halsey D. Polhemus, vice president, Jersey Central Power & Light Co., Asbury Park, N. J.; Thomas R. Crumley, president, Jersey Central Power & Light Company, Asbury Park, N. J.; S. J. Cristiano, international representative, I. B. E. W.; Ervin T. Irons, president, Local B-1303, Keyport, N. J.

H. E. RUE,  
Recording Secretary.

#### RUBBERLESS WIRE

(Continued from page 445)

"The insulation resistance of the Type KP wire was approximately one-third of the 15 megohms required for Type R after 24-hours immersion. After 48 hours' immersion, the resistance decreased rapidly until at the end of 168 hours the resistance was approximately two and three-fourths megohms. In view of the early preparation of this report, the data on the 336-hour test was not available.

"The dielectric strength of the short water-immersed samples of the Type KP wire averaged 8,500 volts after 24 hours immersion. Voltage breakdown tests on samples after immersion for seven and 14 days averaged 7,000 and 5,600 volts, respectively. Samples of the Type R wire tested in a similar manner showed average values of 22, 20 and 18 kv, respectively.

"The dielectric strength of Type KP wire heated for 14 days in an oven at 66.7 C., when wound on a brass mandrel and immersed in a weak salt solution for 24 hours, averaged 1,420 volts. The dielectric strength of similarly tested samples of Type RP wire averaged 21 kv.

"In the slow compression, crushing and impact tests the average performance of the Type KP wire was equal or superior to that of the Type R wire tested for comparison. On the abrasion test, the Type KP wire was slightly less resistant to abrasion than the Type R wire.

"The results of the overload current (600 per cent—30 seconds) test indicated that while there was much distillation of compound from the overall cotton wrap, the di-

electric qualities of neither the Type KP nor the Type RP were impaired.

"With respect to the overload test approaching short-circuit conditions, examination of conductors subjected to this test and the results of the dielectric-strength test indicated no visible damage to the insulation.

"Review of the results on the limited short-circuit test indicated that the Type KP wire was more readily flammable, and that burning progressed at a more vigorous rate when compared with samples of rubber-covered wire or Type WP."

#### MEXICO'S FEDERAL LAND BANK

(Continued from page 446)

collectively-operated farms, a device quite in character with Mexican tradition. Objections were made by those critical of the land legislation that the poor "free farmer," and especially the child-like peon, would be unable to make an efficient utilization of the land, and that the government had no means of financing the purchase of machinery, livestock and other aids to greater production.

The picture we get of the Mexican village today, with its well-tilled fields, its school, cooperative store, bank, cooperative medical service, its electric service

and its tractors, is due partly to the aptitude of the peasants themselves for co-operative production; and partly to the efforts of the National Bank of Credito Ejidal, S. A., which not only finances agricultural improvements but acts as an educational force. We are in receipt of a recent yearbook of this bank which shows the astonishing results accomplished in the short space since it was organized in 1936.

Its first function is the organization of the farmers. As soon as a town receives its government land grant, it may be organized, forming a society which is known as the Sociedad Local de Credito Ejidal—in other words, the local cooperative credit society. But this goes farther than mere haphazard borrowing. The bank employees, who are agricultural specialists as well as bookkeepers, confer with the administrative committee of the cooperative, make studies of the land and work equipment, and a plan is made for the next agricultural cycle. Credits are granted to the society, which in turn makes loans to individuals. The bank keeps close supervision to the purpose that the loans shall be invested in that for which they were granted.

Hundreds of branch offices of the bank are scattered throughout Mexico. Their principal work is to furnish technical advice to the farmers, to supervise production as well as credit. In 1936 the bank loaned to the societies more than \$24 million, which was invested principally in seed, fertilizer, livestock and implements. The crops produced in the areas cultivated by the societies that same year were valued at \$34 million, and of course the stock of implements, animals, the enrichment of the land, were a permanent investment which would extend production in the future.

The following year loans to the amount of nearly \$83 million were made. More land grants had been made, more societies organized, and the land they had under cultivation nearly doubled. The harvest was estimated as worth \$90 million.

Again in 1938 the land under cultivation doubled, but the amount of loan credit needed dropped to \$65 million, in spite of which production maintained the same level, showing that the farmers were learning better utilization of the land, and the implements which they had acquired.

The report mentions the possessions that had been accumulated by the co-operating farmers. A group of 400,000 had at this time 173,722 plows, 13,055 sowing machines, 18,514 cultivators, 876 tractors and 280 threshing machines. They had also accumulated 235,120 oxen, 100,129 horses, 96,378 mules, 120,289 donkeys, 264,417 cattle, 338,170 goats, 62,183 sheep and 67,530 swine—a sharp contrast to the figures mentioned previously in this article as the collective possessions of the poor farmers under the old regime.

The bank also encourages the societies to join together in Societies of Collective Agricultural Interest, through which co-operative stores, industries and medical service are provided.

#### BADGES OF HONOR



I. B. E. W. emblematic buttons show minimum number of years of membership. They were designed and fabricated at the instance of the 1941 national convention of the I. B. E. W. They are identical except for the 10, 15 and 25 years' membership designation. They are beautiful, of 10 karat gold and priced at \$2.00. The buttons are a trifle smaller in size than the reproductions above.



# IN MEMORIAM

## Ivan G. Jarmin, L. U. No. B-95

Initiated March 28, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. B-95, record the passing, July 27, 1942, of our good Brother, Ivan G. Jarmin.

We pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

WILLARD ELLIFF,

Joplin, Mo.

Recording Secretary

## Robert E. Jones, L. U. No. B-2

Reinitiated March 23, 1923

With profound sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. B-2, record the untimely death of Brother Robert Jones.

Brother Jones had proved himself a worthy, true, and loyal member of our local, also sincere in the principles for which we are organized.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect for him, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

LEROY MOORE,

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

HENRY REICHENBACHER,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

## Joseph Scherer, L. U. No. B-11

Initiated January 25, 1924, in L. U. No. 83

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. B-11, record the passing of our late Brother, Joseph Scherer, on June 26, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory, and extend our greatest sympathy to his bereaved family; that a copy of this resolution be placed in our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM GLASER,

J. W. DUNN,

E. L. BROWN,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

## Albert G. Probst, L. U. No. 68

Reinitiated October 23, 1941

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 68, record the passing of Brother Albert G. Probst, whose death occurred on June 27, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

C. F. OLIVER,

WILLIAM WOOD, SR.,

E. M. HAGLUND,

Denver, Colo.

Committee

## Jake Mayhew, L. U. No. 80

Initiated March 17, 1942

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 80, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Jake Mayhew, who was called from us on July 24, 1942.

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends and to extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

M. P. MARTIN,

E. M. MOORE,

H. A. TARRALL,

Norfolk, Va.

Committee

## Alfred J. Muller, L. U. No. B-130

Reinitiated September 28, 1931

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-130, record the passing of Brother Alfred J. Muller, whose death occurred on August 7, 1942; and

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local, and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

S. G. DOBSON, SR.,

H. C. FISHER,

C. L. ISLEY,

New Orleans, La.

Committee

## Thomas MacDonald, L. U. No. 195

Initiated December 10, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earth our esteemed and beloved Brother, Thomas MacDonald; and

Whereas the members of L. U. No. 195 deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother Thomas MacDonald; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 195 and that a copy be sent to the office of the International Brotherhood with the request that it be published in the official Journal.

HERMAN J. SCHENDEL,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Recording Secretary

## Hugh D. Dixon, L. U. No. 406

Initiated December 31, 1928

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Hugh D. Dixon; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Dixon L. U. No. 406 has lost a loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of their loved one; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

ANDREW F. FISHER,

WILLIAM MURIE,

KEITH COCKBURN,

Stratford, Ont.

Committee

## Harry Wilson, L. U. No. B-494

Initiated April 25, 1931

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harry Wilson; and

Whereas L. U. No. B-494 has lost by the sudden death of Brother Wilson a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-494 hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to our cause and our sorrow in the knowledge of his passing; and be it further

Resolved, That the membership extend its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy spread upon our minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,

EMIL BROETLER,

ARDEN FENSEL,

GEORGE SPATH,

JOHN BERST,

GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee

## Fred C. Robinson, L. U. No. 340

Initiated August 24, 1910, in L. U. No. 537

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 340, record the passing of our Brother, Fred C. Robinson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local lodge; and be it further

Resolved, That in his memory our charter be draped for 30 days, and that the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

FRED G. JOHNSON,

MARTIN H. BUSSIO,

J. H. BURNETT,

Sacramento, Calif.

Committee

## Roy Dodson, L. U. No. B-2

Initiated March 8, 1918

With deepest sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. B-2, deeply regret the passing of Brother Roy Dodson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

ARTHUR VOITLAIN,

CHARLES FOGG,

GEORGE CAIN,

St. Louis, Mo.

Committee

## L. Kent Plummer, L. U. No. 479

Initiated February 24, 1941

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 479, record the untimely passing of our Brother, L. Kent Plummer, while in the service of our country.

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to his family and friends in their bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

FRANK WALLACE,

LEE L. MCNEEL,

WESLEY L. HOLST,

Beaumont, Texas.

Committee

## William R. Foreman, L. U. No. 362

Reinitiated March 15, 1939

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 362, record the untimely passing of our Brother, William R. Foreman, while engaged in the performance of his duties.

Whereas in the death of Brother Foreman we realize the loss of a sincere friend and a loyal member who served this local faithfully for many years; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay further tribute by draping our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we spread upon the minutes of our meeting a copy of these resolutions, that a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

W. A. HUSSONG,

Washington, D. C.

Recording Secretary

## Jesse Bohnsack, L. U. No. B-494

Initiated September 27, 1934

The members of L. U. No. B-494 are of one thought as they express their deep sorrow and regret with the passing of their Brother and friend, Jesse Bohnsack.

Whereas the sudden death of Brother Bohnsack has left a void in those friends who knew and felt his kindness and ever-cheerful manner; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late departed Brother, that they be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,

EMIL BROETLER,

ARDEN FENSEL,

GEORGE SPATH,

JOHN BERST,

GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee



**Leslie A. Thomas, L. U. No. 584***Initiated August 1, 1941*

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of L. U. No. 584, pay our tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Leslie A. Thomas; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

A. B. DUGGER,  
J. C. LEES,  
H. C. GILL,

Tulsa, Okla.

Committee

**Clarence Strom, L. U. No. B-494***Initiated December 30, 1941*

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Clarence Strom; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
EMIL BROETLER,  
ARDEN FENSEL,  
GEORGE SPATH,  
JOHN BERST,  
GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee

**Mike O'Neill, L. U. No. B-465***Initiated August 31, 1937*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-465, record the passing of our Brother, Mike O'Neill; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication, and that a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

H. J. PECK,  
R. J. RADEMACHER,  
R. D. ALEXANDER,

San Diego, Calif.

Committee

**John Grundy, L. U. No. 546***Reinitiated September 5, 1939*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 546, record the passing of our charter member, Brother John Grundy.

Whereas we wish to express to his family and relatives our deepest sympathy; be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for a period of one minute in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of one month; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

M. A. CASANOVA,  
Recording Secretary

Aurora, Ill.

**Raleigh S. Cox, L. U. No. 765***Initiated January 6, 1941*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst Brother Raleigh S. Cox, whose untimely death occurred July 28, 1942; and

Whereas the loss of Brother Cox leaves his family, and his local union, and his many friends with sad and heavy hearts, be it therefore

Resolved, That the members of L. U. No. 765 extend to the family of Brother Cox their deepest and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother Cox, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 765, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 765 be draped for a 30 day period in respect to the memory of our late Brother Raleigh S. Cox.

C. E. RHODES,  
O. A. FIFE,  
O. S. MILLS,

Sheffield, Ala.

Committee

**Albert Lorne Bogart, L. U. No. B-213***Reinitiated November 23, 1916, in L. U. No. 544*

With deepest sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. B-213, regret the passing of Brother A. L. Bogart; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

L. BEMISTER,  
J. D. MCSORLEY,  
J. ASTBURY,

Vancouver, B. C.

Committee

**Rudolph H. Erdman, L. U. No. B-663***Reinitiated April 13, 1938*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-663, record the passing of Brother Rudolph H. Erdman, whose death occurred on July 22, 1942.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for one minute at a meeting of the local, and by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and be entered into the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory.

Officers and Members of L. U. No. B-633.

MALCOLM CHINNOCK,  
Recording Secretary

Milwaukee, Wis.

**Augustine G. Brown, L. U. No. B-675***Reinitiated August 9, 1928*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and loyal Brother, Augustine G. Brown, a charter member of L. U. No. B-675; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our deep and sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that copies of these resolutions be sent to his family, to the Journal for publication, and a copy entered into the minutes of our local union.

LESLIE G. RANKIN,  
JOHN F. WERNER,  
JAMES H. HOLTAWAY,  
SHERMAN G. KISNER,

Elizabeth, N. J.

Committee

**William H. Kemp, L. U. No. B-11***Reinitiated July 22, 1935, in L. U. No. 691*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow, and the deepest regret, that we, the members of L. U. No. B-11, District 4, record the death of Brother William H. Kemp on July 30, 1942; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, a copy spread upon the minutes of L. U. No. B-11, District 4, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. E. BOURNIQUE,  
R. L. HALL,  
GEORGE A. KLING,

Los Angeles, Calif.

Committee

**Richard J. Anthony, L. U. No. 607***Initiated January 7, 1929*

Brother Anthony was an honest, patriotic, thoughtful, intelligent, and self-reliant citizen, unyielding in his views of right and wrong, both in public affairs and private life. He was one of the charter members of L. U. No. 607. He was a safe advisor and trusted associate in business and a genial companion. Possessing all of these qualities, Mr. Anthony endeared himself in the community and was respected by all who knew him.

Resolved, That in the passing of Richard J. Anthony, L. U. No. 607 has lost a trusted and valued member, the local has lost a true and loyal friend, companion, and co-worker. The community has parted with a leading citizen, who has always stood for civic righteousness, and the family is deprived of a faithful brother.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That as a mark of appreciation of the services of Richard J. Anthony as a member of L. U. No. 607, these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy duly engrossed and properly attested, be communicated to the bereaved family.

ANDREW M. KLINK,  
FRED W. WALBURN,  
ORVILLE A. ROBBINS,

Shamokin, Pa.

Committee

**J. M. Hembree, L. U. No. 847***Initiated June 5, 1936*

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 847, record the untimely passing, August 15, 1942, of our worthy Brother, J. M. Hembree; and

Whereas while bowing in humble submission to God's infinite wisdom, we will keenly feel the gap created by the absence of this loyal Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this dark hour of trial and sorrow, we extend to the members of his family and relatives, our deep and heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. C. GULLEDGE,

Rome, Ga.

Committee

**W. L. Rouse, L. U. No. B-876***Initiated April 19, 1941*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and our devoted Brother, W. L. Rouse; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Rouse L. U. No. B-876 has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-876 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Rouse and hereby expresses its appreciation of his service to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That L. U. No. B-876 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in the time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

GEORGE FORE,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Financial Secretary

**Robert L. Gibbs, L. U. No. 948***Initiated October 23, 1933*

We, the members of L. U. No. 948, with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal Brother, Robert L. Gibbs, who was called from us.

Whereas we wish to extend to the bereaved family of our departed Brother our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in their hour of sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our local meeting, a copy sent to the family, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

D. L. SKELCHER,  
R. N. ROSE,  
JAMES SNEDDEN,  
A. R. SOPER,

Flint, Mich.

Committee

**James Myers, L. U. No. 1004***Initiated June 6, 1942*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 1004 mourn the untimely death of our Brother, James Myers; therefore be it

Resolved, That we in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

GEORGE R. COTTON,

Harrison, Ark.

Financial Secretary

**Vess Rich, L. U. No. B-1112***Initiated July 30, 1938*

Whereas L. U. No. B-1112 has been called upon to pay its last respects to our loyal Brother, Vess Rich; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the family, and a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory.

WILLIAM CRAGUN,  
EARL NICHOLSON,

Jonesboro, Ind.

Committee



**Axel Forsti, L. U. No. B-494**

*Initiated May 21, 1931*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-494, record the passing of our Brother, Axel Forsti; therefore be it Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
EMIL BROETLER,  
ARDEN FENSEL,  
GEORGE SPATH,  
JOHN BERTS,  
GEORGE KAISER,

Milwaukee, Wis.

Committee

**T. E. Vickery, L. U. No. B-1066**

*Initiated October 2, 1941*

With deep regret and sympathy to his family, we, the members of L. U. No. B-1066, express our sincere feeling of sorrow for the loss of our Brother, T. E. Vickery; in tribute to his memory, be it

Resolved, That we stand for one minute of silence; that in respect to his memory our charter be draped for 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

J. C. WILLIAMS,

Daytona Beach, Fla.

Recording Secretary

**E. T. Hares, L. U. No. B-435**

*Initiated September 25, 1914*

It is with deep regret that the members of Locals B-435 and 1037 mourn the passing of our late Brother, E. T. Hares, who passed away July 10, 1942, a well-respected and loyal member of our local; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his family and friends and that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our local meeting, a copy sent to his bereaved family, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. A. MILES,

Winnipeg, Man.

Recording Secretary

**Ross B. Smith, L. U. No. B-124**

*Initiated January 15, 1907*

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-124, record the untimely passing of our true and loyal member, Brother Ross B. Smith, who was called from us on June 18, 1942; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and friends, and to extend to them our heartfelt sympathy and understanding;

Whereas our late Brother Ross B. Smith has always been a leader among us and has filled many offices of our local union in a most efficient manner, and has spent many long hours of his time to help further the cause of organized labor; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, and that the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

J. H. CARR,  
F. H. GOLDSMITH,  
D. L. O'NEILL,

Kansas City, Mo.

Committee

**Agnes Tinkham, L. U. No. B-1160**

*Initiated April 1, 1941*

It is with the deepest respect that we mortals bow humbly in sincere reverence to our Almighty God, who through His infinite love and mercy has called from our midst Sister Agnes Tinkham to answer the final summons; and

Whereas in the death of Sister Agnes Tinkham, L. U. No. B-1160 has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her family our sincere and deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand for one minute in respectful silence in memory of Sister Tinkham and drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

LEROY GILLESPIE,  
PAUL THOMPSON,  
GERTRUDE BYER,

Marion, Ind.

Committee

**Violet Harrell, L. U. No. B-1160**

*Initiated November 1, 1941*

With deepest sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. B-1160, regret the passing of Sister Violet Harrell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to her by expressing to her family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to her family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

LEROY GILLESPIE,  
PAUL THOMPSON,  
GERTRUDE BYER,

Marion, Ind.

Committee

**James D. Reid, L. U. No. 1271**

*Initiated August 21, 1941*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of L. U. No. 1271 mourn the untimely death of our Brother, James D. Reid; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. SILK,

Toronto, Ont.

Recording Secretary

**R. A. Todd, L. U. No. 757**

*Initiated September 11, 1941*

With deepest sorrow, we the members of L. U. No. 757, deeply regret the passing of Brother R. A. Todd; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on our minutes, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

EDWIN LINSTROM,

Joliet, Ill.

Recording Secretary

**George Taylor, L. U. No. B-1150**

*Initiated November 16, 1940*

It is with a sincere feeling of sadness and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-1150, record the untimely passing of our Brother, George Taylor, whom God in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to his family and to extend to them our sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

Y. J. GALLANT,

Bathurst, N. B.

Recording Secretary

**Thomas Flink, L. U. No. 35**

*Initiated September 2, 1921*

It is with the deepest regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 35, record the passing of our late Brother, Thomas Flink; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our meeting and that a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

JOSEPH ROHAN,

Hartford, Conn.

President

**Harry L. Dinkelacker, L. U. No. 370**

*Reinitiated February 14, 1939*

With great sorrow and regret, we, the members of L. U. No. 370, record the death of Brother Harry L. Dinkelacker.

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to his family; that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and furthermore that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for publication, a copy be mailed to his family, and a copy be duly recorded on the minutes of this local union.

A. E. DICKEY,

Twin Falls, Idaho.

Committee

**William H. Uren, L. U. No. 948**

*Initiated December 17, 1928*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 948, pay our last respects to the memory of our esteemed and worthy Brother, William H. Uren, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has called from our midst.

We desire to express as best we can to the family who remains to mourn his loss, our heartfelt sympathy in the loss which we share with them.

We shall, in tribute to his memory, drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this letter of condolence shall be written into the minutes of our meeting, a copy shall be sent to his family, and one to our Journal for publication.

D. L. SKELCHER,  
R. N. ROSE,  
JAMES SNEDDEN,  
A. R. SOPER,

Flint, Mich.

Committee

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM  
AUGUST 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1942**

L.U.	Name	Amount
794	A. P. Meyer	\$1,000.00
744	R. G. Litcher	650.00
9	Harold Newman	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Charles Ebel	1,000.00
176	William Keck	1,000.00
948	W. H. Uren	1,000.00
716	J. R. Mallory	1,000.00
3	L. J. O'Shaugnessy	300.00
716	W. W. McCormick	300.00
173	E. S. Huey	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Richard Fitzgerald	1,000.00
35	Thomas Flink	1,000.00
362	W. R. Foreman	650.00
103	Ed. Welch	1,000.00
160	Thomas Ostrowski	1,000.00
3	R. C. Mitchel	1,000.00
3	J. E. Soons	500.00
663	R. Erdman	825.00
3	R. S. Partridge	1,000.00
403	J. W. Sands	300.00
494	Jesse Bohnasck	1,000.00
134	J. R. Fitzgerald	1,000.00
52	R. B. Ward	1,000.00
134	H. I. Ross	1,000.00
11	W. H. Kemp	1,000.00
953	Ray Drace	1,000.00
794	R. S. Hauss	1,000.00
9	H. F. Lublow	1,000.00
933	A. E. Kellicut	300.00
103	A. D. Baird	1,000.00
292	T. J. Mullen	1,000.00
117	G. R. Bohnstengel	1,000.00
3	R. Wawzin	1,000.00
I. O. (25)	J. C. Finger	300.00
18	F. J. DuBall	1,000.00
340	F. C. Robinson	1,000.00
734	Zebedee Niell	1,000.00
I. O. (53)	John Cronin	1,000.00
3	N. Jaffee	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	Joseph A. Koss	1,000.00
I. O. (504)	R. R. Proper	1,000.00
134	L. E. Cleary	300.00
I. O. (202)	C. F. Hardy	1,000.00
160	J. R. Hughes	300.00
3	Charles Hertle	1,000.00
134	C. A. Grove	1,000.00
675	A. G. Brown	1,000.00
876	W. L. Rouse	300.00
104	F. H. Stackpale	1,000.00
595	F. A. Regan	1,000.00
I. O. (195)	Robert F. Baty	1,000.00
414	R. W. Edwards	650.00
397	E. W. Tompkins	1,000.00
I. O. (774)	H. R. Schwier	1,000.00
9	C. F. Lucas	650.00
143	P. T. Dombrowa	650.00
I. O. (190)	L. M. Leach	1,000.00
I. O. (902)	Earl D. Lockwood	1,000.00
130	Alfred J. Muller	1,000.00
655	L. U. Koenig	475.00
134	Fred Galvick	1,000.00
I. O. (134)	J. P. Collins	1,000.00
I. O. (125)	W. J. Moore	1,000.00
200	William Larsen	1,000.00
511	W. C. West	825.00



L.U.	Name	Amount
427	W. D. Bally	1,000.00
605	A. J. Crosby	300.00
607	R. J. Anthony	1,000.00
847	J. M. Hembree	1,000.00
817	Michael Pesko	1,000.00
2	R. C. Jones	1,000.00
429	F. F. Eddie	300.00
43	C. L. Ripley	1,000.00
164	Jerry Gross	1,000.00
1249	R. L. Fisher	650.00
58	William H. Dondineau	1,000.00
584	A. Lessie Thomas	300.00
695	G. J. Guntillsberger	1,000.00
440	E. M. Krasselt	300.00
995	M. J. Ashford	300.00
479	L. K. Plummer	300.00
202	Hugh L. Carmichael	150.00
406	Hugh H. Dixon	1,000.00
353	James Cyril Walling	1,000.00
546	John Grundy	150.00
865	Henry L. Doyle	150.00
195	Thomas E. MacDonald	150.00
I. O. (344)	James M. Munnis	1,000.00
370	Harry L. Dinklelacker	150.00
		\$71,475.00

### NAZI CONTROL OF LABOR

(Continued from page 439)

labor front started out to form works squads in the plants. They are composed only of *men between 18 and 25* and were first charged exclusively with the task of disseminating propaganda and nazi education in the plants. In addition, it is their duty to guarantee uninterrupted production and peace in the plants and to make impossible strikes and similar disruptions in times of crises. In an article in the *Voelkischer Beobachter* of April 28, 1938, Dr. Ley, the leader of the labor front, has thrown some more light on the real purpose of these works squads. He said:

"If ever Germany has to pass again a heavy test and if this should be attended, as was the case in the great war, by serious industrial disturbances at home, then *every factory must be so organized internally* that it can take the necessary steps itself to restore order." Thus the works squads clearly were established and defined as branches of the Gestapo and of the SA—the armed branch of the Nazi Party—within the plants, in an anticipation of the coming war, for which Germany was in fact preparing since the very day Hitler came to power in 1933. The home front was thus organized with the same thoroughness as was the military front. Down to the smallest plant care was taken that nothing happens which might endanger or hamper the conduct of the war.

By July 1935 there were 1,400 works squads with 40,000 members in various plants in the Reich. Their numbers have since risen considerably, but no later figures are available. In the fall of 1936 the civilian leaders of the works squads were replaced by SA leaders and placed under the command of the SA division. The slogan of the works squads is: "The Fuehrer is always right," and they have taken an oath to obey without hesitation and to execute without question any order given by the Fuehrer or his deputies. They stand by to crush instantly and brutally any attempted opposition.

Very often the members of the works squads are not even known to the other workers. The pal working on the same turning lathe may really be a spy. It is a tragic fact that the nazis have managed to instil in some of the younger workers such a fanaticism that they do not shrink from doing the dirty work of informing on their fellow citizens.

### TRAINED FOR BRUTAL TASKS

Greatest care is taken in the selection and training of the labor front officials and of the members of the works squads. There are numerous evening classes for block and cell officials, there are 40 regional schools for district officials, nine Reich's schools of order, and a Reich's leader school for all higher officials. In the "Angriff" of August 7, 1938, Dr. Ley announced a further extension of the training program. A factory squad camp was to be established for 20,000 men with the purpose of training the factory agents of the labor front. Every block and cell official and every member of a works squad has to spend a year in this camp before returning to his plant as a member of its squad. The time of training is about twice as long as that of an F. B. I. agent in this country. That gives some idea as to the actual threat which the works squads present to any group of workers in the plant, hopeful of organizing opposition.

**Control of women:** The increased employment of women in plants and workshops as a consequence of the war has made necessary particular interest in the attitude and mood of the women. Thus the labor front has appointed "women officers" in all establishments where there are six or more female employees. These officers, assisted by helpers, take care of the women and children of men in the army. They cooperate in black-out measures, and in safety and health measures. They also arrange community meetings where the women knit for the army, or for the kindergarten, or for the winter help.

**Women squads:** These "women officers" also form women squads with tasks similar to those of the works squads. They try to increase the morale and the will for resistance, they fight against loss of labor and against the *fluenterpropaganda* (whispered propaganda or rumors) circulated by the enemies of national socialism. Instead the women officers repeat all information about the war as the propaganda ministry wishes the public to have it.

The net of control by the labor front in the plants and workshops is thus drawn tight and closer. But there were still some people outside of this amazing system of repression and domination.

**The house community:** Therefore the labor front, in November, 1937, established a new organization called the house community. Its advertised purpose was to bring together the

landlords and the tenants, and the householders and the domestic servants. (Most of the Germans live in big apartment houses.) The landlords and tenants, the householders and the domestic servants were now to unite in a community, to hold joint meetings, discussions, etc. Of course the communities were officered by labor front officials, which directed and controlled their activities. The *spy system has thus been planted right in the families and in private dwellings*, and there is now no sphere left where the individual can speak or do what he likes.

That is the position in which any German opposition finds itself today. It will be clear to all that its task is tremendous and therefore the likelihood of an immediate uprising remote. And if we are sometimes inclined to become impatient because there are no visible signs of any resistance from within Germany, let us remember that the nazis, in cool-blooded deliberation, with a great amount of farsightedness, and with Prussian thoroughness, have caught every German in a cobweb which leaves very little chance for collective planning and still less chance for collective action.

There is a possibility that this might change, once the German army has suffered some serious defeats in the field, or even as the chances for an early victory decline. Once the hearts and minds of the hundreds of thousands of labor front spies are filled with doubts as to the durability of the nazi regime, they will think twice before continuing to act as the hangmen of their fellow workers. Some might even try to find a timely connection to the "next" regime. And while still officials of the Nazi Party, they might be prepared to support and to cover the preparations for an uprising against the nazis which will deal the final death blow to Hitler.

Our propaganda can do its share to hasten this process. It should first make clear to the Germans, without any reservations, that we will never conclude peace with Hitler or the nazis. Second, it should hammer into the minds and hearts of the Germans the conviction that whatever their victories, in the past or in the future, they will lose the war in the end.

The Germans are very susceptible to that sort of propaganda, because it corresponds to what lies at the bottom of their hearts. It is their great fear! The memory of 1914-1918 is still too close. Then, Germany won an amazing succession of victories, only to lose in the end. And the victories in this war so far are just another reminder of the inevitable defeat!

The lavish attention paid by the nazis to bolstering the homefront, should show us the most effective direction of our propaganda.

### CALIFORNIA SERVES YOUTH

(Continued from page 449)

what we are working for—and work we will to the utmost.

We are at war. The enemy is cunning, cruel, ruthless and, worse yet, powerful. We can and will whip that enemy. That is an American job for all Americans. Several millions of Americans will make up our actual armed forces—many more millions MUST produce the airplanes, tanks, guns, ammunition, etc., which our armed forces must have when engaged in actual combat. Man to man, our American fighting forces are the best; but they must be equipped with the most and best of everything, in all the modern implements of war. The latter is the grave responsibility of those of us who remain in private and civilian life.

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## CARE CENTERS

(Continued from page 447)

to the program shall be made aware of it, a conference may be called on the need for day care of children. Representatives of such interests as the following should be invited:\*

- Defense council.
- Council of social agencies or similar federation (child and family-welfare and group-work departments).
- Department of public welfare.
- Department of education.
- Department of health and other agencies concerned with health.
- Recreational agencies, public and private.
- Employment service.
- Family-welfare agencies.
- Children's agencies.
- Day nurseries and nursery schools.
- Work Projects Administration family-life education centers.
- Representatives of church groups.
- Representatives of labor organizations.
- Representatives of employed mothers.
- Representatives of industry.
- Representatives of organizations of teachers of young children and of parent-teacher associations.
- Representatives of civilian defense volunteer groups.

From this conference a committee should be selected to develop a practical program.

The 1942-43 appropriation bill for WPA provides that not less than \$6,000,000 must be expended for the operation of day nurseries or nursery schools for children of employed mothers. WPA already has a nursery school program but this will be much expanded. Where resources of parents permit, a fee will be charged to cover part of the cost of service. Inquiries should be made of the state WPA administrator, attention of the state director of the service division.

It is recommended that each community try to establish five different types of service.

(1) A counseling or advisory service to mothers, employed or considering employment, to direct them how to obtain the best and most convenient care of their children. This should be handled through a central day-care office or through the individual day-care centers.

(2) Day-care centers. Group care with the methods and equipment of the nursery school for children of the pre-school ages from two to five or six years. These should carry on various forms of parent education, provide lunches, etc., and the hours of service should be extended to care for the children during the entire working day of the mother. Incidentally, when a defense industry operates on two or three shifts, an arrangement should be made with management that mothers of young children are employed only during hours when they can reasonably expect to obtain care for their children.

(3) After-school care for children of school age, up to 16 years, is another responsibility of the day-care office. Schools, churches, clubs, recreation centers, neighborhood houses and the day-care centers may be utilized. The

\* From the recommendations of Emma O. Lundberg, director of special projects, U. S. Children's Bureau. "A Community Program of Day Care for Children of Mothers Employed in Defense Areas."

schools particularly will have to make an effort to obtain equipment and supervision for indoor and outdoor activities. Volunteers may contribute their efforts under the supervision of trained recreation directors for a splendidly healthful and interesting program.

(4) Foster-family day care. Particularly for children under two years, individual home care is best. Of course the highest possible preference is care in the baby's own home by its own mother. If it is necessary, however, to place the baby in a foster home during the time the mother is at work, the mother should be given assistance if she wishes, to choose a suitable home and foster mother; and even if she is able to make her own arrangements in a neighboring home, the day-care program should include an inspection service to safeguard the child's health. Foster-family day care is desirable also for children over two years who need individual care.

(5) Supervised homemaker service. This has already been developed in a number of cities to care for children in their own homes when the mother is ill or absent. It is provided by family-welfare or child-welfare agencies, particularly to families of low income, to keep the home intact during an emergency. Homemaker service may be extended to help the employed mother during such emergencies as the illness of the child which makes it impossible for him to go to his usual school, foster home or day-care center. This service is expensive, and the cost probably would have to be met for the most part by the mother obtaining service, but would be of great value in preventing anxiety or absence from work.

Further information will be furnished by the office of Charles I. Schottland, director of the day-care section of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. This section has been set up to coordinate and integrate on the federal level all program planning relative to day care of children of working mothers in war time.


Other federal agencies concerned are the Children's Bureau, the Office of Education, the WPA, the National Housing Agency, the Farm Security Administration, the U. S. Employment Service, the Office of Civilian Defense, and the Bureau of Public Assistance of the Social Security Board. Through the Office of Defense Health and Welfare, it is hoped that federal funds may be made available for grants in aid to state departments of welfare and education to finance necessary expenditures.

## NEW SCHOOL IDEA

(Continued from page 443)

(6) *Annual report.* During the course of the year each member of the group will be expected to work up a report upon a problem of special interest to the union from which he comes. The topic of the report will be selected with the advice of the national officers of the union. A typical topic might be "Market Trends and Technological Developments in the . . . Industry as they affect the . . . Union." The annual report should be from 75 to 100 pages long. The report would require that each member of the group make a special study of the industry from which he comes and to apply the material gained in the several courses to an understanding of the problems of his industry. The report would be useful in helping the national officers of the union judge the quality of the work done by the trade union fellow.

The instructors include men of national and international reputation. John Dunlop will handle the Elementary Economics Course. Three instructors will have to do with the second course, namely, Sumner H.



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## WILL THERE BE A LABOR SHORTAGE?

(Continued from page 437)

upset-forge process turned out its second million in 55 days and its third million in 35 days with continuous reductions in time.—*Automotive and Aviation Industries*, June 15, 1942.

Lieut. Col. S. L. Conner, of the Watervliet Arsenal, stated in a paper on "The Manufacture of Cannon" that certain machining operations have been reduced to as much as one twenty-fifth or one-thirtieth of the time formerly required to turn out the same job. Already in the present war the United States has turned out many times more cannon than



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were planned for the entire A. E. F. in the first World War.—*Mechanical Engineering*, June, 1942.

## Aviation

Ford is expected to reach a production rate of one four-motored Consolidated bomber an hour before the end of 1942. As the 30-ton bombers roll off a one-half-mile assembly line they will be immediately gassed up, tested and flown to military posts.—*Business Week*, April 4, 1942.

## Ordnance

In 48 hours of concentrated work, one American engineer found ways to eliminate 750 operations from the manufacture of a single ordnance unit formerly made only in Europe.—*Modern Industry*, April 15, 1942.

## Shipbuilding

Of the three Henry J. Kaiser shipyards in the Portland, Oreg., area, the first has launched about 30 ships, the second will lay its first keel about mid-April and the third will lay its first keel about June 1. This will give the Portland area about 33 ways with a total capacity of 346,000 gross tons. Orders from the Maritime Commission now number 290 of the EC-2 ships, to be completed at the three yards before December 31, 1943.

There was no major ship construction in this area before September, 1941, but 80,000 workers (30,000 more than are employed by Oregon's logging camps and saw mills) are expected to be employed by midsummer.

The length of time between launching and delivery of ships is expected to be materially reduced in these yards by building the hull

and superstructure simultaneously. The superstructure will be lifted in sections by 250-ton traveling cranes and lowered into place after the hull has been launched.—*Business Week*, April 11, 1942.

## Transportation

Last year a record was set in efficient rail operations. Total traffic was 5 per cent above the all-time high in 1929; it was carried by 26 per cent fewer freight cars; car loadings were heavier, and freight trains were longer and moved faster. Recent suggestions and devices are being tried out which, it is felt, will raise the 1942 load 10 to 12 per cent over that of last year. The execution of aids toward the realization of this goal is largely in the hands of railroad shippers.—*Modern Industry*, April 15, 1942.

## Aviation

A single machine for making center wing sections in Ford's Willow Run bomber plant now simultaneously performs 87 operations that formerly were done individually and by hand.—*Modern Industry*, May 15, 1942.

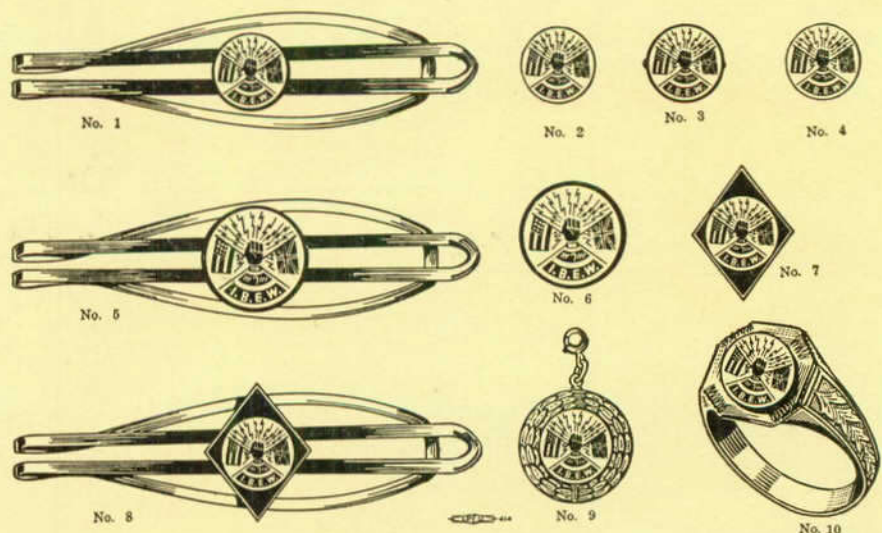
United Carr Fastener Company, of Canada, has developed a new type tubular rivet and an automatic riveting tool with which the new rivets can be driven five to six times faster than the conventional solid rivet. Inexperienced workers can successfully use the tool.

The new rivets can also be used with fabric retaining strips to replace the hand sewing and stitching processes on fabric-covered training planes.

In producing the rivets themselves each strip of the metal from which they are made is run through the stamping machine three times to provide staggered cuts, thus making maximum use of the metal. The remaining scrap is in a single compact coil which simplifies and speeds reclamation.—*Aero Digest*, May, 1942.

The Douglas Aircraft plant at Santa Monica has installed a system for distributing blueprints to the proper department which has resulted in the curtailment of blueprint production by about 40 per cent. Where previously prints had to be supplied to at least five key departments (sometimes to 15) now

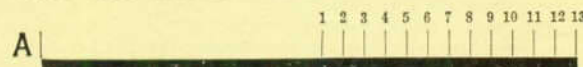
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#### Construction

Sonoco Products Company has developed paper tubes, available in lengths up to 24 feet, for use as forms in building cylindrical concrete piers. After concrete poured into them has set, the forms can be stripped off easily with a special tool. Wooden forms for square concrete piers are comparatively slow to erect and take down.—*Business Week*, May 9, 1942.

#### Ordnance

Using a new method of making heavy gun barrels, one United States plant will soon be turning out in one month as many of them as all British plants have made since August, 1939.

Since Pearl Harbor, American engineers have worked out methods for loading shells which are 70 times faster than the old ones.

At one time, one man with five to six years' training worked 30 hours to file the intricate

parts for a gun. Now, with the job broken down into its component parts, 30 men with 30 days' training do the work in one hour each at Willys-Overland Motors.—*Modern Industry*, May 15, 1942.

A five-man machine shop undertook to drill 37-mm. gun barrels on subcontract for an Army arsenal. The shop now employs 50 skilled workers and operates 164 hours per week. Adapting existing equipment and utilizing rebuilt machinery, the barrels were drilled at a faster rate than at the arsenal. Work is done to a closer tolerance than specified, and rejects amount to less than 2 per cent.—*American Machinist*, May 14, 1942.

#### Power

A power supply system for industrial plants which is bombproof, saboteur- and outage-proof has been developed and is being applied to a number of the country's most important defense material factories. This system uses the principles of the secondary network which was introduced by Westinghouse in 1922 for cities, and has since been generally adopted as the most reliable power-distribution system for metropolitan areas.—*Blast Furnace and Steel Plant*, May, 1942.

#### Substitute Materials

Laminated arches made up of layers of wood bonded with glue are being used in construction of such structures as airplane hangars, armories, shipbuilding sheds, and fac-

tories. Glue is also used in construction of dwellings. Savings in structural steel and nails are achieved. (It is estimated that 100 pounds of nails are saved in every FWA home now being put together with glue.)—*Scientific American*, June, 1942.

#### Welding

It is estimated that there are now 200,000 are welding operators in industry. It is claimed that if these operators could change to larger electrodes on one-quarter of their work the result would be equivalent to an immediate addition of 15,000 to 25,000 experienced welding operators. The greatest possibilities for speed-ups are to be found in field welding (shipbuilding, bridges), and shop welding (tanks, gun mounts).—*General Electric Review*, May, 1942.

#### III

Results would be equivalent to an immediate addition of 15,000 to 25,000 experienced welding operators—this, of course, is the gist of the argument. Our technological advances continue in the midst of our war production and fewer men are needed. The design, therefore, of our manpower problem may not change much in the immediate full-volume future. There will no doubt be shortages in specialized fields and there no doubt will be local shortages, but on a national basis there may be enough manpower to meet the exacting demands of an all-out war effort and a moderately-volumed peace production.



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### FEDERAL PATENT LAWS

(Continued from page 441)

That represented efficient financing, and from an objective point of view was good business practice for the company and for the public. In spite of the soundness of the Massachusetts law, however, the favorable results from its operation, the Bell System chafed under the restriction. Why?

Because the selling by a utility of its stock at less than market prices gives those on the inside an opportunity to buy at bargain prices. As "the most favored class" they are protected from the competition of the money market. Compliance with the legal requirement to sell at market prices, on the other hand, reduced the potential of future extravagant profits because the formerly privileged stockholders became obliged to invest a sum of money somewhat in proportion to the prospective profit yield. Such a condition was painful to those who had become accustomed to large profits on a small investment involving slight capital risks.

Partly to avoid this favorable method of financing, therefore, control was shifted to New York. This, perhaps, is one of the early reasons why "regulation itself is somewhat on trial," for it was one of the earliest attempts at regulation. Any regulation objectionable to the Bell officials may, by that fact, be defective. In any event, the incident is illustrative of the institution's long possessed ability to avoid effective regulation, and to avoid all possible forms of competition, even in its financing. It also reveals a deliberate disregard of what Mr. Page identifies as the first criterion of safety.

The transfer of control was accomplished with grace and dignity by having the A. T. & T., the New York company, issue two shares of its \$100 par value stock in exchange for one share of the American Bell Telephone Company's \$100 par value stock, and the two companies were consolidated shortly thereafter. Under the new parent, from 1900 to 1906 the dividends were \$7.50 per year. This is not the deduction in dividend rates which it may appear to be, for it should be remembered that for each share of the former stock, two \$7.50 dividends were paid each year. From 1906 to 1921 the dividend rate was \$8 per year. Since 1921 it has been \$9 per share. Not bad?

What was the effect of release from the Massachusetts-imposed "restriction" on the sale of stock at less than its market value, plus the continued high dividend rates, upon the financing of the A. T. & T. which its officials claim to cherish so dearly?

At the beginning of 1900 there were, after

the two-for-one exchange, 517,726 shares of A. T. & T. stock outstanding. By the end of 1935 there were more than eighteen and a half million shares outstanding. Of the 18,144,549 shares issued during the intervening period, 11,350,920 shares, or 62.56 per cent of the total were issued at par, under circular offers to its own stockholders. The greatest number of these shares was issued since Mr. Gifford assumed the office of president.

A few paragraphs after the passage previously quoted, Mr. Page says: "There are infinite possibilities of indoor sport in hindsight calculations of how cheaply money could theoretically have been raised. But these are not very useful for practical judgments either of the past or the future if they assume that all the efforts of all the people who have been raising money for the past generation have been poor."

Anyone at all acquainted with the Bell System would be automatically preserved from any such far-fetched, unrealistic assumption as that offered by Mr. Page. In spite of A. T. & T. propaganda, no one believes that all A. T. & T. stockholders are widows or orphans. Without the aid of that absurd assumption, it is nevertheless plain that the policies adopted by the A. T. & T. for raising capital were not adopted from lack of hindsight. Its policies were the product of cold, calculated foresight. The A. T. & T. was made the controlling company precisely because it was more profitable not to use the Bell System's full ability to attract money.

Nor is it necessary to depend entirely upon theoretical calculations as to what price the stock could have brought from its sale to the public at the market value. Since 1900 some stock has been sold above par. For example, bonds were converted into stock at premium prices. The conversion of one issue of bonds in 1930 brought an average of \$179.95 per share of \$100 par value stock, resulting in a premium of \$164,855,341. Whenever the public has been given a chance, premium prices have been paid. The company even sold stock to its employees at premium prices.

The history of the Bell System shows that the potential investors' expectation of yield has been factually established for more than 40 years. Thus it becomes clear that the alleged need of paying such large dividends on even larger profits is and has been a long-standing fiction.

In the meantime the patents, which had been the original means of maintaining the Bell System monopoly, expired in 1893 and 1894. By the end of 1893, after 17 years of domination, the Bell System had established only 266,431 telephone stations. There followed a period when, instead of being free to charge what the traffic would bear, the Bell System was faced with vigorous and efficient competition. Substantial rate reductions followed, and both Bell and independents raced to expand their markets. By 1902 the Bell System had 1,317,178 stations and the independents had 1,053,866.

Even at this early date competition could not be readily digested by the Bell System. Instead of relying upon giving equal service at lower prices, or better service at equal prices, the coming giant resorted to a great variety of tactics to beat down the opposition. In the first place, the Bell System had tremendous advantages at the very beginning of the competitive era. For example, it dominated the manufacture of telephone equipment. It had license contracts with many of the operating companies which used Bell-owned equipment from the patent-control days. It had the most complete long-distance interconnections. It retained exclusive monopoly franchises in some of the most populous and lucrative communities.

But these advantages were not enough. The Bell System initiated its propaganda instrument, which has been a useful and, in the main, a skillfully-used weapon ever since. As the Federal Communications Commission's investigation confirmed, the propaganda against independents was many-sided. It was directed at undermining independent interests with the public, with bankers, with legislative bodies and with actual or prospective investors.

A peculiar character of greed is that its appetite is never satisfied. The Bell System during this period extended and consolidated its control of its licensees. Some of the methods used by the Bell System to extend control over its own licensees, as enumerated on page 11 of the F. C. C. Report, were as follows:

1. Forcing certain licensees to suspend dividend payments.
2. Directing such licensees to appropriate all remaining earnings, after interest deductions, for depreciation and maintenance reserves.
3. Use of propaganda to discourage minority stockholders and depress the market value of their stock.
4. Establishing market prices below those offered for stock by agents for the American Company [A.T. & T.] by use of "wash sales."
5. Giving minority stockholders discouraging advice and recommending that they accept the prices offered by the American Co.

The methods used against the independents were even more varied. Among these, and in addition to the propaganda campaigns, were the refusal to connect its long-distance lines with certain independent companies, refusal to sell telephone equipment to non-Bell companies or in the open market, attempts to control the manufacture of telephone apparatus and equipment. By 1907, when the Baker-Morgan banking interests had taken control, the Bell System used the financial backers and their ubiquitous influence to prevent the financing of large independent units.

Ingrained habits of the past are not easily discarded. In a year of war and crisis, in a year when the American people and their government are burdened with unprecedented costs, when only sacrifice and more sacrifice will preserve the democratic way of life, this mighty monopoly continues on its fabulously-profitable course. So fabulously profitable is the company that, even after provision of excess profits taxes of \$22,000,000 without any sacrifice to itself, it still retains more than \$10 net profit on each of its more than 18,000,000 shares of stock. In the year 1942 the president of this monopoly justifies these profits on the basis of habit. "On the whole," asserts Mr. Gifford, "the return to the stockholder has not varied much—the same dividend has been paid for 22 years. . . ."

Whether in war or in depression, the mighty A. T. & T. moves on above the trials and sufferings of mere man or nation. The people who have been required to pay A. T. & T.'s excess profits taxes may now be given opportunity to pay high sales taxes rather than disturb the habitual privileges represented by 22 years of \$9 dividends.

These are some of the practices by which this essential national service has emerged from profit monopoly to competition and back to profit monopoly, to become the world's richest corporation. More of these methods will be explored in the JOURNAL's next issue, and more particular attention will be devoted to the ever-ready elixir of the public relations man, regulation, and why it doesn't work.



# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JULY 11, 1942, INC. AUGUST 10, 1942

L. U. I.O.—	207496	209336	L. U. B-11—	90136	90153	L. U. 40—	184323	184329	L. U. 72—	202828	202830	L. U. B-105—	B 309409	309424	L. U. B-136—	280982	281146	L. U. 194—	47953	48000
B-1—	732715	732750	B 192784	192820	B 224551	224648	187501	187817	B-73—	982071	982151	B 469376	469405	B 666789	666791	B 356996	357000	417751	417813	
	798001	798050	B 311526	311531	329490	329599	248251	248800		54268	54354	B 305701	305744	B 964467	964471	B 333090	333142	568782	568838	
	967751	967760	423001	423237	423793	423871	341997	342000	41—	180644	180792	B 152403	152405	B 378881	378932	B 682196	682284	836251	837099	
B 235501	235550	(App.)	424564	424690	424701	424765				349538	349543	B 510780				B 367534	367610	713902	714000	
B 399001	399027		425251	425471	427883	428069				393160	394237					B 316314	316346			
B 399371	399451		428461	429572	429751	429808	B-43—	550502	550630	424728	425350	B-108—	233903	234000	139—	344616	344640	B-196—	122054	122059
460231	460370		470475	470624	471001	471227	B-44—	104823	104827	834660	834666		360848	360913	141—	306330		B 123322	123365	
471751	471792		672522	672558	686568	686568	45—	122378	122400	B-43—	550502	550630	B 510780			453971	454012	B 336425	336750	
510001	510030		698904	699000	767048	767250	B-46—	235995	235998	915740	915750	B-76—	233903	234000	B-110—	148680	148681	B 613111	613200	
B 515951	516050		12—	209441	209484	604574	604725	605251	605738	797251	797300	B-77—	414751	415276	B 362014	362277	588117	589140	B 763501	763588
B 517541	517570		B-17—	B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652	197—	673262	673277
630211	630650		B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652	200—	522217	522312	
630974	631190		B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652	B-201—	B 469392	469404	
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652	B-202—			
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
			B 131078	131080	447131	447139	631851	632600	B-18—	B 307028	307033	B 510780			693628	693652				
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231—	224327 224329 265645 265697	B-279—	314125 625380 625381 417891 417900 714001 714025 B 760966 760981	317—	284339 284417 370501 370824 423390 423430 369751 369795 226189 226500 226676 227158 227251 228022	358—	279028 279034 336108 336215 953010 953162	405—	319201 319226 569005 569006 696279 696300	B-447—	B 323295 323297 B 337235 524306 524329 597521 597523	B-493—	753487 753530
B-232—	B 462234 462239 604122 604151	280—	311161 848466 848492	318—	485251 485298	B-359—	B 317562 317575 327089 327155 631304 631319 B 741748 741786	B-407—	25106 25152 B 354979 B 717818 717844	448—	554259 896456 896468	B-495—	212490 212554 232915 233175 357086 357124
235—	29732 29759 691475 691476 B 727848 772930 772961	281—	252562 717388 717396	319—	88276 88280	360—	214132 214244 336143 336145	408—	149647 149649 266641 266750 271046 271047	449—	17761 17765 27648 27653 857233 857250	496—	251398 251447 587389 587408
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239—	385568 385584	B-288—	52725 52728 B 221102 221114 866760 866815	324—	200137 200145 610915 610958	364—	694720 694743	B-413—	41169 41186 108166 108219 579851 579963	454—	24705 24750 236722 236727 678751 678840	500—	17970 18000 364501 364627 566740
240—	217747 990307 990346	B-289—	215406 215417 448581 448602	325—	142933 142939 677080 677089 681764 681837	365—	369193 369254 438513 438515	B-414—	80158 80232 439204 439209	455—	556497 556498 773567 773595	501—	34438 34500 239748 240000 352583 352628 543001 543018 682501 682639
243—	52012 52013 119840 119856	B-290—	58894 58896 842166 842195	326—	188675 189000 208027 208029 222751 223271 722086 722131	366—	55371 55376 B 276383 B 328781 328797 704561 704612	413—	41169 41186 108166 108219 579851 579963	456—	24705 24750 236722 236727 678751 678840	B-502—	205830 205866 B 255459 753016 753027
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B-248—	B 310998 311011 B 525298 525357 608027 608038 697773 697820	294—	166944 166946 166950 233751 233787	330—	313819 313822	370—	770820 770837	417—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	460—	97837 97903 113707 113828 559501 559540 753460 753484	B-506—	315301 315344 583107 583109
B-249—	190988 191028 312410 611019 713365 713421	295—	626561 626875	331—	178770 178823	371—	770820 770837	418—	20411 20470 300331 300332	461—	992731 992759	B-507—	B 465900 465912 600039 600080 703063 703065
251—	689166 689178	296—	57325 57330	332—	88601 88872 622123 622136	372—	55371 55376 B 276383 B 328781 328797 704561 704612	419—	695230 695266	462—	221251 221434 424494 424500 613765 613770	511—	562531 562576
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253—	62952 62979	B-300—	291194 291303 599832 599833	334—	316531 316600 359586 359660 731401 731456	374—	770820 770837	421—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	464—	518298 518311	513—	312675 312729 332526 332528
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256—	515026 515040 595108 595114	B-302—	B 274470 274471 404318 404546 543043 543325 924414 924463 928501 928873 930751 931500	336—	381506 381599	376—	770820 770837	423—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	466—	221251 221434 424494 424500 613765 613770	B-518—	316276 316318 B 464907 464910 702564 702569
257—	193790 935854 935880	303—	767347 767359	337—	479286 479396 514720 514864 642314 642317 733964 733974 876808 876916	377—	770820 770837	424—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	467—	227313 227387	515—	626495 626503 692309 692450
B-258—	244739 244755 B 757718 757724	B-304—	B 586936 586990 741481 741600 753214 753281 806251 806650	338—	40914 40916 598792 598808	378—	770820 770837	425—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	468—	227313 227387	516—	316276 316318 B 464907 464910 702564 702569
259—	38747 38775 500477 500480	B-305—	42120 42134 414054 414118	339—	107275 107290 B 317011 317014 B 392714 392781 450962 450966	379—	770820 770837	426—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	469—	227313 227387	517—	626495 626503 692309 692450
B-260—	45829 45847 B 328248 B 587362 587380	B-306—	28422 28426 33346 33407	340—	479286 479396 514720 514864 642314 642317 733964 733974 876808 876916	380—	770820 770837	427—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	470—	323455 323477	518—	619384 619385
262—	98876 98905 5381 5595	307—	62191 62223 231056 231079	341—	123220 123220 363581 363717	381—	770820 770837	428—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	471—	565576 565619	519—	247003 247021
265—	172650 172731 252261 252289 511358 511500 592501 593250 751501 751540	308—	88067 686976 687000 689251 689276	342—	285646 285750 413251 413894 503443 503464 912240 912410	382—	770820 770837	429—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	472—	217529 217540 255222 255225 719193 719250 797424 797480	520—	247003 247021
269—	12087 12088 619308 619373	B-309—	219648 273567 273953 276183 276713 277460 278217 279373 279423 B 414537 414552 453109 453111 638567 638649 969137 969144	343—	617686 617687 643531 643640	383—	770820 770837	430—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	473—	517921 517946 677260 677263	521—	561106 561137
270—	101225 101232	311—	50241 50242 121919 122021	344—	372850 372861 463897 464103 811181 811254	384—	770820 770837	431—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	474—	475195 475291 639833 640249 707850 707964	522—	527158 527161
271—	121398 121500 704251 704303	312—	62498 65099 65100 727501 727575	345—	213370 213432 670415 670416	385—	770820 770837	432—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	475—	217529 217540 255222 255225 719193 719250 797424 797480	523—	154161 154267
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B-273—	B 174283 174343 B 732001 732160 B 746620 746625 772543 772552			347—	18364 18365 826142 826252	387—	770820 770837	434—	61452 61472 568387 568500 872251 872262	477—	475195 475291 639833 640249 707850 707964	525—	247003 247021
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## APPRENTICESHIP ACTIVITIES

(Continued from page 442)

went into effect May 1, 1941. There are 47 electrical apprentices indentured in St. Paul. Both Duluth, Minn., L. U. No. B-31 and Red Wing, Minn., L. U. No. 928, have joint apprenticeship committees and standards also. Red Wing, according to reports, has two indentured apprentices and Duluth has eight.

Thus the electrical workers, as always, have been quick to cooperate with any program instituted for the promotion of skill and the preservation of democracy and all it stands for. Minnesota and her workers have gone all-out for victory and have included in their efforts, by development of their splendid apprenticeship system, a provision for the peace to follow.

## GOOD WILL AMBASSADOR

(Continued from page 438)

tration. It must grow—not haphazardly as new prophets emerge with new panaceas—it must grow out of its own well-studied experience. No system which is not itself stable and proven can ever bring dependable security to the American family."



# ON EVERY JOB

## There's a Laugh or Two!

### WHERE DID THEY GO?

Many years ago I was acquainted with a couple of young Irish lads living "back of the yards."

One, a slight, dark-complected lad was named McGandy. He was a brainy little guy and never used profanity. His favorite expression was "My hat!" We used to call him "My Hat McGandy."

The other was a hard-fighting Mick named Tim O'Shenko.

They were both red-hot radicals, claiming what with the plutocrats and all, that the country wasn't worth living in, and that they were getting out. Well, one day they did disappear from their usual haunts, and I've never seen them since. I sometimes wonder —?

SLEEPY STEVE,  
L. U. No. 9.

### REMINDER

Stop and pay your dues,  
It only takes a "minit,"  
It helps keep your local intact,  
And better still, you're in it!

MUTT THOMPSON,  
L. U. No. 46.

### THE WELCOME NEWCOMER

(Introducing my first granddaughter)

The good old stork has been kind to me,  
When it accomplished a marvelous feat;  
It filled to the brim my cup of joy 'n' glee,  
And made my pleasant, happy life complete!

It brought a precious parcel to my fold,  
A heaven-sent treasure, so lovely, so dear;  
A sweet little baby, worth its weight in gold,  
A cute little dame, who bears the name,  
Bernice Beer!

A Bit 'O Luck,  
ABE "GRANDPA" GLICK,  
L. U. No. B-3.

### BREATHLESS RESPIRATION

A New Chicago housewife chanced to look out the kitchen window at the time a limp lineman was being lowered from a nearby pole. Two linemen were assisting in the descent, one of them applying artificial respiration while the body was being lowered.

When they reached the ground the rest of the gang carried the inert body to a blanket spread nearby and continued with prone pressure.

Breathless, the man of the house arrived on the scene and offered his help. His wife and daughter followed, terror written on their faces.

"We're just practicing pole-top resuscitation," the foreman replied to their queries.

CHRIS. G. BJORNDAHL,  
Local No. B-9.

### SABOTAGE

I want to sell some radios,  
I want to sell them cheap.  
If you won't buy, I'll junk the things,  
Or drop them in the deep—  
I'm finished!

For one whole year I've tried to find  
A station that emits  
A program that is not cut up  
By ads of cigarets—  
And soap chips!

I've tried in vain to find a time  
When music soothes the ear,  
Without an interval in which  
They break the spell so dear  
With a "news" flash!

I tune to music and sit down,  
And then someone elects  
To muscle in with strident voice  
And screaming sound effects!  
Ain't they funny!

And, after you have listened to  
A raft of "commentators,"  
Who have the answers all doped out  
In all the war theatres,  
You go nuts.

We need the things that really serve  
To keep us cool and quiet;  
And yet the programs that we get  
Can but incite a riot!  
Take 'em away!

When something meant to educate,  
At least to entertain,  
Is warped into a smelly mess  
That forces inward strain,  
They can have it.

LEFTY VAUGHN,  
L. U. No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.

### SOME GOOD ADVICE

It's nice to be happy and healthy,  
And have all your fingers and toes;  
It doesn't help much to be wealthy  
If you're burdened with physical woes;

It's all right to hustle and hurry,  
But don't try to flutter or fly,  
Far better be slow than be sorry—  
It's nicer to live than to die.

Good eyes are a blessing, so use them  
To avoid all the dangers in sight  
It's going to be dark if you lose them,  
But caution will spare such a plight;

Be careful, be cool and be jolly,  
Good health is a sensible wage,  
But death is a partner of folly—  
Be wise and just die of old age.

C. H. T.,  
L. U. No. 131.

### CHORUS FOR BASS VOICES

The yellow-faced monkeys over the sea  
Are trying to lick the Land of the Free.

They started off like treacherous snakes,  
And so far we've really not had the breaks,

But in this land we hold so dear  
We do not know the meaning of fear;

Our boys are fighting as hard as they can  
And we all know we'll lick Japan,

But our boys can't fight without supplies,  
So keep 'em rolling! Come on, you guys!

JESS TWITTY,  
L. U. No. B-1160.

### BLANKET OF BEAUTY

The leaves have all changed their colors,  
To crimson and silver and gold,  
They flutter so gently earthward,  
Leaving the trees bare and cold.  
And as this blanket of beauty  
Covers the cold ground's nakedness  
Don't you think of a departed Brother  
And the place where you laid him to rest?

Isn't there a time for remembering  
When the long shadows fade,  
Don't you wonder and wish a blanket of  
beauty  
Would cover their final resting place?  
They lie there for ever and ever,  
Our Brothers, our friends and our kin,  
Their graves are swept by the tempest,  
And laved by the soft winds of spring.

Oh, we long for just the touch of a hand  
That steadied us on our way,  
For we never forget the ones we love,  
Be it forever-and-a-day.  
Don't you wish all the beautiful leaves of  
creation,  
That fall so gently down,  
Would make a blanket of beauty  
For our Brothers who sleep 'neath the  
ground?

SMOKIE JOE,  
L. U. No. 483.

### ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

The shipyard worker lay in the hospital with breaks, abrasions and contusions. What was his annoyance to read, in the local labor news.

"Brother Zilch is greatly improved due to an accident recently."

"Wait till I get out of here," he growled, "I believe our press reporter needs improving."

### YOU NOTICE?

Ain't there a lot of cute devices  
Thunk up for the purpose of raising prices?



YET the structure of the social order would be incomplete, weak and contrary to the law if it did not take into account both the *freedom* of peoples and their growing *interdependence*. The two ideas of independence or of solidarity are not incompatible if neither the one nor the other be carried to its extreme.

—A manifesto by European Catholics sojourning in America.